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Pro-Slavery.

SLAVEHOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

se of a temporary organization.

Somerset, was appointed Secretary.
On motion of Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester, the

the following gentlemen:
the following gentlemen:
TAIBOT COURTY.—Wm. Goldsborough, Esq., Capt. F. Buchanan,
Cal. Samuel Hambleton, Dr. E. M. Hardcastle and Samuel H. Hada-

ing of one from each county represented, to recommend ment officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention. The following gentlemen constituted the Committee: Capt. F. Buchavan of Talbot, Edward Hardcastle of Caroline, William T. Goldsborough of

While the Committee was out, F. W. Thomas, Esq., f Worcester, was called upon to address the Convention, out the Committee returning shortly after he commenced, he suspended his remarks.

The Committee reported the following gentlemen as

the condition of the free negro at the North with that

lation of the eastern shore was interested in this Convention. They did not come here to protect the interests of ing class, numbering in those counties not less than 25,000 souls. If they can be controlled and made available as a producing class, there will be no more trouble able as a producing class, there will be no more trouble with the slaves. Their bad counsels and bad example make the slaves discontented and unhappy. They cannot control themselves: they become victors dishonest and county—Dr. George C. Dennis and the Hon. J. W. Crist-Somerset County—Dr. George C. Dennis and the Hon. J. W. Cristcontrol themselves; they become vicious, dishonest and lazy; they corrupt the slave, and are daily rendering their species of property less valuable, and it is the duty of all, whether slaveholders or not, to take them in charge. The manumission of slaves has been a great error, and an evil to themselves as well as to the master and the The free negroes must therefore gradually, and by the most reasonable steps, be brought back to their original condition. We must give them the permission to leave the State if they think proper; and if they choose to remain, we must take the responsibility of adopting some efficient means of restoring them to control and subjection. This should be the primary duty of the next Legislature, and they should meet it manfully and without hesitation, or else acknowledge to the world that they have not the energy and determination to protect their domestic institutions from gradual overthrow and destruc-tion. He alluded to the futile efforts of the Colonization

that the desire in those counties is to check and curtail of this unlawful traffic has produced the most

the free negro population.

Col. Samuel Hambleton of Talbot was not prepared to say to what extent that county was willing to go on the subject introduced by Judge Stewart, but there was a tions of the cabaret. It is a duty to protect that county was necessary, and trusted to our care from imprudence and wrong legislation was necessary, and subject introduced by Judge Stewart, but there was a general feeling that some legislation was necessary, and he thought they would acquiesce in whatever might be here adopted to subject the free negro population to per control. The impression in his county was that this Convention was intended to adopt measures of policy for the protection of their slaves, and to urge suitable legislation to that effect. They were not aware that any proposition with regard to the control of the free blacks was contemplated, but it was a subject which they felt the necessity of as much as any other of the counties on the Eastern Shore, and he was ready to pledge their entire contemplated. Castern Shore, and he was ready to pledge their entire co- measures must be taken than those with w

SLAVEHOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 5.

In pursuance of meetings held in the various counties on the castern shore of Maryland, a Convention of delegates assembled at the Court-house, at Cambridge, on legates assembled at the Court-house, at Cambridge, on the Convention being called to order, Dr. H. J.

The Convention being called to order, Dr. H. J.

Grieves of Dorchester moved that Wm. Goldsborough, Grieves of Talbot County be called to the chair, for the Convention then adjourned until 9 1-2 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Chairman then announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to propose resolutions for the action of the Convention continuence of the Convention of Convention then adjourned until 9 1-2 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Chairman then announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to propose resolutions for the action of the Convention of Criswold, Dorchester; J. S. Sudler and M. S. Walker of Somerset; Edward Hardcastle and James E. Douglas of Caroline; Col. Samuel Hambleton and Capt.

The Convention then announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to propose resolutions for the action of the Convention and M. S. Walker of Somerset; Edward Hardcastle and James E. Douglas of Caroline; Col. Samuel Hambleton and Capt.

The Convention then announced the following senter of the Convention of the Conv The Chairman then announced the following gentle-

Mr. Goldsborough having taken the chair, on motion of Dr. Phelps of Dorchester, Wm. T. Walker, Esq., of and proceeded to business, Wm. Goldsborough, of Talbot,

On motion of Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester, the On motion of Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester, the Conventions of Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester, the Convention of Elias Griswold, and delegates from Talbot, Carolina, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties responded to their names.

Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq.,

CARGIANS COUNTY.—Edward Hardcastle, Esq.

ORNGIANS COUNTY.—Edward Hardcastle, Esq.

DORGHISTER COUNTY.—The Hon. J. A. Steward, Elias Griswold and Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., Dr. H. G. Grieves, John P. Kana and Samuel Patterson, Esqs., Major Dail, Dr. F. P. Phelps, Judge Brice Goldsborough, Wm. V. Vickers, Daniel McHenry, F. W. Thomas, William C. Huffington and William T. Goldsborough, Esqs., wordster County.—J. S. Sudler and William F. Walker, Esqs.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—Col. C. W. Jacobs and Dr. John T. Hammond.

On motion of Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., of Wordster County, the chair appointed a Committee, consisting of one from each county represented to recommend

From The Baltimore American, Nov. 6.

After the close of my report yesterday, the preamble Hardcaster, J. S. Sudler of Somerset, and Dr. J. T. Hammond of Worcester.

While the Committee was out, F. W. Thomas, Esq.,
While the Committee was out, F. W. Thomas, Esq.,

be suspended his remarks.

The Committee reported the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Wm. Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot.

Fice-President—Wm. D. Goldsborough, Esq., of Worcester, and Dr. Francis P. Phelips, of Dorchester.

Secretaries—Wm. D. Walker, Esq., of Worcester, and Dr. H. G. Grieves, of Dorchester.

The report being adopted, Mr. Goldsborough, on taking the chair, returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and took occasion to express his hearty concurrence in the object hoped to be accomplished by their deliberations.

F. W. Thomas, Esq., then proceeded to address the Convention on the subject under consideration, and was most eloquent and effective in urging the necessity of prompt and efficient action to check the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries. He alluded to the case of Bowers at Chestertown, and to the case of Haslett, now confined in jail at Cambridge, caught in the act of running off seven slaves, who had confessed that he received his pay from the Northern factionists for the work he undertook to perform. He compared the condition of the free negro at the North with that of the slave at the South and showed that one was the form of the slave at the South and showed that one was the condition of the From the Ashoult of the condition of the free negro at the North with that of the slave at the South and showed that one was the first that the proper should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations, side by side, within the limits of the State.

Resolved, That Free Negroism and Slavery are incompatible with a should be conditioned by a general expression of feeling of this body, can only be obtained by a general expression of feeling of this body, can only be obtained by a general expression of feeling of this body, can only be obtained by a general expression of feeling of this body, can only be obtained by a general expression of feeling of this body, can only be obtained by a general expression

the condition of the free negro at the North with that of the slave at the South, and showed that one was happy, contented and cared for in youth and age, while the other was a friendless outcast, enabled to eke out a miserable existence in the days of youth and strength, to be finally closed in the poor-house. He concluded by urging on the Convention to consider well the course it was proper to pursue to correct the evils under which was a respectively of the fullest extent.

Col. Samuel Hambleton of Talbot stated that he had received a letter from Justice Chambers expressing his great regret at not being able to attend on account of professional duties, while many others from the different counties were prevented from similar causes. Dr. Grieves also received a number of letters from different gentlemen in the various counties expressing themselves strongly in favor of the object of the Convention, and regretting that the state convention is to be present.

Judge J. A. Stewart of Dorchester expressed his regret that this should be called a Slaveholders' Convention in the State Convention is to be present.

Judge J. A. Stewart of Dorchester expressed his regret that this should be called a Slaveholders' Convention in the State Convention is to be population of the eastern shore was interested in this Convention. They did not come here to protect the interests of the said Convention when assembled to act upon this proposition.

Letters were received from the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, of the convention is the counting and the said Convention when assembled to act upon this proposition.

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Letters were received from the Hon. J

Tetters were received from the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, the slaveholder alone, but of all classes, by devising some means to govern the free negroes, who are an unproducing class, numbering in those counties not less than The following gentlemen were then appointed to frame an address to the citizens of the State as recommended

Vorcester County-Col. C. W. Jacobs and Teagle Townsend. Worcester County—Col. C. W. Jacobs and Teagle Townsend.
Caroline County—Geo. W. Russum and Edward Hardcastle.
Talbot County—Col. Samuel Hambleton and M. T. Goldsborough.
Kent County—Judge E. F. Chambers and the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce.
Cecil County—Col. John C. Groome and George R. Howard.
The following resolutions were then adopted:
Resolved, That the editors throughout the State be requested to
publish the proceedings of this Convention in their respective papers.
Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to its
officers for the able and dignified manner in which they have preided over its deliberations.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
C. W. JACOBS,
F. P. PHELPS,
Vice-Presidents.

WM. S. WALKER, B. G. GRIEVES,

TAMPERING WITH SLAVES.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

Vention may progress with the business before it, propose that a Committee of two from each county be appointed is not that constant intercourse between the tree black which exists in this city, and the tree black which exists in the constant which exists in the constant which exists in the city w

been thought to end.

matter of course.

Excuse me for inflicting upon you these details. They may poss

Excuse me for inflicting upon you have

bly interest you as the groundwork of an article when you have leisure to amplify upon the subject; and as you have already earned the thanks of our community by frequent references to kindred subjects, you will but add to their obligations by pressing it upon the notice of our city fathers, and all who have the power to provide a remedy for violated law.

Very respectfully, on such a spirit or

BLACK REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.—In this impression of The South, we reproduce Senator Seward's recent speech on the aspect of public affairs. As the most explicit and authentic exposition of the policy of the Anti-Slavery party, it solicits the attention of every intelligent person in the Southern States. In some future article, we propose a thorough exhibition of its vicious principles and dangerous tendencies. For the present, we must be content with the suggestion that it presents issues in respect of which there can be no division among Southern en, and proclaims a policy against which the friends of the Union in every section may unite in a common enterprise of patriotism-The South.

Selections.

A STORY OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Take away from History its long array of names, of dates, and of places, and it would be so shorn of interest as to read like some fabulous legend. While the historian laboriously searches out, and carefully sets up in their appropriate places, these finger-posts in the career of individuals and nations, it falls to me as carefully to conceal them from observation. While he may immortalize names that are real, I am compelled to glorify those only which are fictitious. The dictates of a human necessity force me into a false position. But upon the great controlling question of fact we occupy common ground. His precision may be greater, but his facts can

The first beautiful particular production of the production of the

be natural and inevitable, it would be wholly out of place.
The poor lacerated body was taken out and plantation or in the neighborhood about this infernal deed—none of in the neighborhood about this infernal deed—none of the neighborhood about this infernal deed—none tions must be set up. It is already hemmed in by perils, many in number and hazardous in the extreme. No obstructions must be thrown across the rails, no gratuitous tickets must be issued, no foolish posters stuck up at the columns of the "great official," that we are immacutions must be thrown across the rails, no gratuitous tickets must be issued, no foolish posters stuck up at the corners.

All the following day the fugitives lay snug in the haymow. The women and children were literally in rags. Some had cuts in their feet, and grievous bruises and the columns of the "great official," that we are immacutions must be thrown across the rails, no gratuitous tickets must be issued, no foolish posters stuck up at the columns of the "great official," that we are immacutions must be thrown across the rails, no gratuitous tickets must be issued, no foolish posters stuck up at the columns of the "great official," that we are immacutions must be the columns of the "great official," that we are immacutions must be thrown across the rails, no gratuitous tickets must be issued, no foolish posters stuck up at the columns of the "great official," that we are immacutions must be set up. It is already hemmed in by perils, many the columns of the "great official," that we are immacutions must be thrown across the rails, no gratuitous the columns of t some had cuts in their feet, and grievous bruises and scratches on their limbs. But in all these particulars the agent had not been taken by surprise. His daughters came into a determined resolution to break away and be free, recupon the latent energy of her nature came into a determined resolution to break away and be free, recupon the latent energy of her nature came into a determined resolution to break away and be free, recupon the latent energy of her nature came into a determined resolution to break away and be free, recupon the latent energy of her nature came into a determined resolution to break away and be free, and graveous bruises and scratches on their limbs. But in all these particulars the agent had not been taken by surprise. His daughters clothed them anew, and disposed of their plantation rags in their feet, and grievous bruises and scratches on their limbs. But in all these particulars the agent had not been taken by surprise. His daughters clothed them anew, and disposed of their plantation rags in determined to determine a determined resolution to be received and toiled between tasks that her and gratefully. So much for the good deeds of the wife and daughters. That night the sons, with fleet horses, performed their part in this romance of freedom. What delays they met with—when, how, or where—it matters not to state. But God favored the fugitives, and they entered Philadelphia. Here, though their progress entered Philadelphia. ame plantation. Each had now three children.

Saw with grief these new impediments to liberty in grap around her, but without the power to present the felt that she could easily provide for her afety is flight, but was resolved to leave neither be told. The widowed Katy was famous as a cook.

soul of it through all its tortuous wanderings.

How long they starved and shivered on this journey Katy is unable to tell. She thinks it must have been four weeks. At the end of that period, as near as can be judged, and some three hours after nightfall, while quietly tramping over a ploughed field, they were brought suddenly to a halt by a high and substantially built fence. While examining how it was best to be got over, the figure of a man unexpectedly revealed itself to them. He had been inc. warm food and safe shelter were all extended to man unexpectedly revealed itself to them. He had been ing, warm food and safe shelter were all extended to possession of them for the moment, and they huddled round poor Katy. The young children, also, began to cry. No wonder: it was the first white man they had seen since they fled from their master's. "Who are you?" the man shouted. But the fugitives made no reply. One of them, dropping a child from his shoulders, and passing over to his wife, put himself in a posture for defence, with a short, heavy club, which he quickly drew from the belt by which it was suspended behind him. The stranger again called out: "Are you looking for friends?" To this Katy quickly answered: "Oh! yes, master, for God's sake help us!" Instantly he opened the door of a dark lantern which he carried in his hand, and the full flash from a brilliant burner fell directly on the fugitives. They will unquestionably receive the divine relative the shell of the prisoners then all left the house. The voice of the little girl was quite tremulous and low while giving in her testimony.

The defence introduced some slight evidence to show that Franklin did not ask the negro told his children that no white man had ever whipped him, and that none ever in the slave region who have soft hearts and open hands. They will unquestionably receive the divine relative to the franklin's house, where they washed the blood off their hands. Vaun asked the witness to put some spirits of turpentine upon a cut in his hand, saying, if any one asked how it came there, he should say he fell own. The prisoners then all left the house. The voice of the little girl was quite tremulous and low while giving in her testimoner to chance the blood off their hands. Vaun asked the witness to put some spirits of turpentine upon a cut in his hand, saying, if any one asked how it came there, he should say he fell own. The prisoners then all left the house. The voice of the little girl was quite tremulous and low while giving in her testimoner.

The fell directly on the fugitives to the next station. They reached the blood off their hands. Vaun asked the witness to put the blood off t

The fugitives were in Pennsylvania! They had struck the first station on the Underground Railroad, and this man was the resident agent!

He closed his lantern and led the way toward a light

which for the first time they now saw gleaming over the fields a mile ahead. It was the agent's residence. When they reached it, he led them to a barn near by, nulocked they reached it.

that of the Commonwealth vs. Jason Franklin, Robert

Blammond of Worcester; J. S. Sudier and M. S. Walls are of Somerest; Edward Hardenstle and James E. Douglas of Caroline; Col. Samuel Hambkion and Capt.

P. Betcham of Tailbot County.

The Convention then adjourned until 9.1-2 clocks on Funnelly among the properties of the propertie

standing against the fence when they came up—had heard and seen them, but they had not seen him. Fear took possession of them for the moment, and they huddled with the fugitives to the next station. They reached

close up to them. He comprehended the case in an instant. "Be quiet, and don't be afraid," he said, "you are now among friends, and I will take care of you. Come ruddy with literal accuracy. Friends of Free-instant. Already the horizon grows ruddy with the advancing dawn of Liberty to the op-SILEX. pressed.

A CLERICAL MAN-STEALER.

In the Advocate and Journal, of October 21st, is a

Upon reading what I have to write, your readers will come to the conclusion that North Carolina is a curious State for the administration of justice. It appears almost impossible to convict a white person of a capital offence, and even in the rare cases of conviction the customary punishment for murder is seldom inflicted. Should the victim of a murderous assault by a white man happen to be a negro, every probability is that the guilty party will escape with impunity. Not a year passes but that some cases of this nature occur within the borders of this State. A trial for the murder of a poor old negro has just taken place at the session of the Superior Court, held the past week, in this place, for Gates County, Hon. Judge Shepherd presiding

The case, which awakened a most intense interest, was

Brinkly and Albert Vaun. The latter two men are Vir-

a great source of uneasiness. It can scarcely be doubted that, in a very short period, the Legislature of the State will be compelled to adopt a new policy in regard to our free blacks. Unless those that have been emancipated, within a few years, prove better qualified for freedom and adopt more the habits and character of the old families of free colored persons, who own property and form a respectable class, their condition must be changed, or the State must be altogether rid of them.

Sate must be altogether rid of them.

Since the freedom and adways been fearful of failure, and now her courage when pursuit had been found unavailing, her poor timid when persual that the negro Lamb was in the employ of Frank-dup that the representation of the plot; that from this crueity she when pursuit had been found unavailing, her poor timid when the heroic mother was calm and resolute, and always been fearful of failure, and now her courage when pursuit had been found unavailing, her poor timid when the very been fearful of failure, and now her courage when pursuit had been found unavailing, her poor timid when pressured to go. In this unexpected doubted to repeated torture to complete that the negro Lamb was in the employ of Frank-dup that the from this crueity she when pursuit had been found unavailing, her poor timid when pressured to complete the torture to complete the that the negro Lamb when pursuit had been found unavailing, her poor timid when pressured to complete the torture to complete the that the negro Lamb when pursuit had been subjected to repeated torture to complete the prisoners. It appeared as advocates for the prisoners. It appeared as advocates for the pressure when pursuit had been subjected to repeated torture to complete the their the regro Lamb when prove that the negro Lamb when pressured to complete the the subjected to repeated torture to complete the their the regro Lamb when pressured as advocates for the pursuit had been subjected to repeated torture to complete the very lamb when pressure Significant production of the considerable length, and, affect when and eloquent arguments, to whole the considerable length of the changed or the changed or the constraint of the constraint o master's plantation, her courage rose into assurance of success, and she performed prodigies of endurance. She some one of the family was about. While the others some one of the family was about. While the others some one of the family was performed prodigies of endurance. She some one of the family was about. While the others some one of the family was performed prodigies of endurance. She some one of the family was about. While the others she replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she had witnessed of the barbarous transaction. There were not many present who did not free for the anguish of that young heart, while she testified that the three men came to her father's house on the stood in the hall. Here she sat down. No persons were of the troop into the wilderness, so she was the leader of the ball. Here she sat down. No persons were that the three men came to her father's house on the stood in the hall. Here she sat down. No persons were that the three men came to her father's house on the stood in the hall. Here she sat down. No persons were that the three men came to her father's house on the stood in the hall. Here she sat down. No persons were that the three men came to her father's house on the stood in the hall. Here she sat down. There were not many present who did not free for the anguish of the tother's here replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she replied to the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in the solicitor's interrogations, and stated in the house, when they commenced cursing and swearing at him, and then knocked him down with huge clubs, striking him several times. They then fastened a rope round the victim's neck and legs and dragged him to the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, to a gate, where they tied him across a barrel and there pounded him with a stave until death ensued. [This mode of tying a negro across a barrel end and striking with a stave is called "bucking"—a severe mode of punishment.] After the death of the negro, they untied the body and conveyed it to the house of his wife, who was a slave of Franklin, when they put a clean shirt upon the body and placed it in bed. They then hid the barrel and

that the defendants were engaged in a lawful act, and, in order to expel the negro from the premises, they had a perfect right to use any measures and exert any force that was necessary in order to subdue him in case he resisted; and, therefore, they had committed no unlawful

act, and were guilty of no offence.

The defence having concluded, his Honor, Judge Shepherd, charged the jury that there was no evidence that the negro was insolent, or that he had resisted the lawful

deformity will scarcely allow him to walk upon his legs, deformity will scarcely allow him to walk upon his legs, deformity will scarcely allow him to walk upon his legs, and take him out, strip and heat his flesh and bones, was and take him out, strip and heat his flesh and heat him out, strip and heat his flesh and heat him out, strip and h and take him out, strip and beat his flesh and bones, was an act more fiendish than human—more infamous than words can express. The very sight of poor Ellis is sufficient to stir pity for him, and indignation toward the horrible hipeds which could be so far lost to every natural feeling as to commit so revolting an outrage. Efforts will be made to find out and punish the guilty wretches, for whom the greatest contempt is felt.

Some New York paper once asked if Virginia was a civilized State. After reading the above accounts of life and doings in North Carolina, the same question may be defined as the contempt is felt.

What Benjamin Franklin, the Boston printer would have said, in 1758, to such American University rubbish! What a frightful way the Republican mind must have retrograded since the Declaration of Independence! The old Scottish poet's couplet about freedom is more than a match for all the American pro-slavery sophists and rhetoricians that ever lived, or are likely to live:

"Oh, freedom is a noble thing!

When the American Republicans of the North feel, in their inmost souls, the real force and worth of these two

and doings in North Carolina, the same question may be put with a meaning emphasis as regards this State. When juries will acquit white men for the clearly proven When juries will acquit white men for the clearly proven of one blood all the nations of the earth," they will begin to see that they have a piece of rather tough work before with death, at the same court, and give a white man nine and thirty stripes upon the bare back, in public, for steal- tians and not mere fossilized Methodists and Presbyte ing, and when two hearty white men go to the house of a rians .- The (London) Statesman. miserable, deformed and sickly neighbor, and give him a most barbarous flaggelation, and no arrests are made as yet, it may well be asked, Where is our justice, or even

"HOW THE CASE STANDS."

slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the age we live in, and the high professions of religion and of liberty made by that people, is the most dishonoring system of human bondage that ever existed on earth; and which, in one feature of its criminality, exceeds in hideousness all that has ever gone before it, in Pagan or Christian times. I allude to the practice of breeding, human beings for market, which is deliberately pursued, and with circumstances so revolting, so disgusting, and so indelicate, that I dare not attempt to bring it under the notice of your readers in all its horrid details, which notice of your readers in all its horrid details, which would shock their feelings and be deemed incredible by without any assistance, they crossed the river, went through the town to the jail, demanded the keys, which was a state of the control of the state of the control of would shock their feelings and be deemed incredible by many. Yet such is the system which many Irish-born men in America sustain, and sustain willingly, and in some cases glory in their shame. Better, far better it were for the honor of our country that no Irishman had ever become a resident of the United States of America; for there, instead of manfully—and in consistency with all their home feelings and ancient predilections—taking sides with the oppressed, they have ranged themselves under the black and bloody banner of the oppressor. There are some—many I hope—noble exceptions to the general rule of conduct pursued by Irishmen in America. Seven centuries ago Irishmen declared slavery to be a sin in the sight of Heaven and a foul crime against man, and they nobly abolished it forever. During that long interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home into which was taken, however, to Portland, and many. Yet such is the system which many Irish-born sin in the sight of Heaven and a rout crime against had, and they nobly abolished it forever. During that long interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home—to their everlasting honor be it spoken—have had their hands clean of that foul stain. Some of them have gone

more freedom elsewhere, and, like the slave entrusted with a brief authority, they have become themselves cruel taskmasters.

You have, my dear sir, in your earnestness to save Irishmen from reproach, endeavored to find an excuse for their conduct; but your own sense of justice, of truth, and of honorable consistency, have caused you to fail in exonerating them from their crimes against humanity and their wrong to Ireland because of the ill-name they and their wrong to Ireland because of the ill-name they have brought on the land of their birth, by their desertion from the ranks of freedom in the country of their adoption. If I needed any proof or evidence in sustainadoption. If I needed any proof or evidence in sustainadoption. and their wrong to Ireland because of the ill-name they ment of the charge which, you truly say, I have often made against Irishmen in America, I should find it in your article in The Nation of 9th instant. You admit that they join the Democratic party; and that is virtually an admission of all I have ever stated on this paintually an admission of all I have ever stated on this painful subject; for it is not denied that that party are the open supporters of slavery. All their influence is thrown, not alone for its sustainment where it exists, but for its extension to other States. This party are the well-known despisers and haters of the colored race. I do not hence infer that the Republican party stand in any very superior registion in this respect. Infortunately, there are too few position in this respect. Unfortunately, there are too few in America who deal equal justice to their colored

know the difficulties they must encounter, but surely thes cannot be offered as excuses for such derelictions from principle as most of them stand justly charged with. But at home, let us strive to instil into the hearts of our people a manly uprightness of character; a true and honest love of liberty; and such virtuous convictions of duty as

States; they can have no freedom there. It is true they lihood as they had at home; and all have to encounter so terribly, with numbers of them, in destroying all true on board a few miles above town.

A council of war was held. Mr. Smith and Mr. Bell

A council of war was held. Mr. Smith and Mr. Cannon

fulness to principle. Many of them are, doubtless, found told them that the honor of our State had been trample fulness to principle. Many of them are, doubtless, found true, and many, very many of them are honest and noblehearted, but too many, alas! are found wanting.

I did not feel under any necessity to answer Mr. Park's challenge, in the way you refer to, for every Irishman residing in a slave State necessarily renders himself liable to my charge. He assists in keeping his fellow-men in bondage, and in reducing them to that condition.

Soldiers are, I suppose, bound by their oath to obey their orders, if it can be truly said that any man is bound conduct was infamous, and not, as I have understood, necessitated, on their part, by the rules of their service; but I am not certain on this point.

I believe you are in error as to the feelings of all political parties in America; at any rate, I see them in a different light. They pretty nearly alike dislike England; and I don't think any of them care a straw about Ireland. Contempt for us is their general sentiment, and I regret deeply that we owe this feeling to the conduct of our own people, who have so generally been false to their own convictions. An Irishman who is not the foe of slavery

I think it a wrong feeling. I would not even ask them to hate the slaveholder, or to do him any wrong; the

firm, and uncompromising in your love of liberty; abate not one jot in your determination to secure its blessings for yourselves and your children forever; and let every friend you have a an honest, manly, true-hearted abhorrence of slavery and oppression everywhere, whether at home or abroad. Be true to your own convictions of duty; respect yourselves, and the world will honor and respect you. I have lived and labored long among and with you, and my great de sire now, in the decline of life, is to see my countrymen striving after every virtue which can dignify and ennoble

I am, my dear sir, yours respectfully,

James Haughton. 35 Eccles street, 12th October, 1858.

IS LIBERTY A DELUSION?

"WHAT is truth?" said jesting Pilate. The Jewish governor's sceptical query may well be put by many a bewildered reader of French and American journals at the present day, for certainly the great majority of those organs of public opinion, in both countries; are much better fitted to confuse thought than to render it clear and satisfactory. We were forcibly reminded of this the other day while reading an article in the North American Review, in which the following passage occurs:

in which the following passage occurs:

When the American Republicans of the North feel, it their inmost souls, the real force and worth of these two lines, and when they thoroughly understand the meaning of that text in which it is declared that "God hath mad

MORE OF THE BELL WAR.

ADVENTURES OF THE INDIANA TROOPS OF THEM.

ce of The Indiana Journal To the Editor of The (Dublin) Nation.

DEAR SIR: One of the most unpleasant duties of my life has been the task of exposing to my countrymen the shortcomings of Irishmen in America, in relation to slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in grad the high reasonable of the slavery in that land, which the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in grad the high reasonable of the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the slavery in that land, which is slavery in the slavery in that land, which is slavery in the slavery in t LACONIA, Harrison Co., Ind., Oct. 27, 1858.

going over. Bell was taken, however, to Portland, and thence to Louisville, whence, early on Sunday morning he was taken by the efficers to Brandenburg and lodged

hands clean of that foul stain. Some of them have gone abroad, and have forgotten to be either generous or just. They join the oppressors of the colored man, and they rival the slaveholder in his contempt of beings who ought to share all their pity and all their sympathy, for they were oppressed in their native land; they sought for more freedom elsewhere, and, like the slave entrusted to be a contempt of beings who ought to share all their pity and all their sympathy, for they were oppressed in their native land; they sought for more freedom elsewhere, and, like the slave entrusted the slave have become thouselves and others. A determination was evinced on all hands to rescue Mr. Bell if nossible. If Indiana suffered this

scription of weapons that could be imagined. For mile below New Albany the men on board kept firing at inter vals, and it was with difficulty that they could be restrained by the officers. Inside of the cabin some were loading, some picking flints, others fixing caps, and screw

Along the Kentucky shore a bar puts out nearly the whole way from Brandenburg to the Tobacco Landing. rendering embarkation on that side almost impossib Accordingly, at about 2 o'clock a. m., the party were landed upon the opposite side, and started for Branden-

arg on foot.
The Adelaide, after lying at the Tobacco Landing the may cause them to feel in their inmost souls a detestation of slavery, and a determination to give it no countenance just as the foremost party gained the outskirts of the town, and stationed herself in front of the place, with about r support.

In truth, Irishmen ought not to go to the United twenty men on board and a swivel. A large party of the Brandenburgers came down to the shore to resist the landmay get lands and living there; many of them do; but ing of a party from the boat, firing a few random shots. The party on board were restrained from discharging the swivel at them with much effort on the part of the office that blighting pro-slavery sentiment which has succeeded soon after daylight she went up and took the land parties in command. No demonstration, however, was made, and

them the ready abettors of slavery and all its enormities.

I am glad you have taken up this question; and although you and I handle it differently, yet, as you make it equally apparent that at home, in this dear old land of ours, we hate slavery with a cordial hatred, some blush may be brought to the cheeks of Irishmen in America, who have brought shame on fatherland, by their unfaithfulness to principle. Many of them are doubtless found. earted, but too many, alis! are found wanting.

I do not accuse the Irish in America of any "vicious of the citizens was held in the Court-house, and a com-

> The following is the treaty entered into by the conflictpetition was to be immediately made out by the citizens, asking Gov. Morehead of Kentucky to quash the pro-

From The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

Horace Bell reached here about 9 o'clock yesterday evening. His bail was fixed by the examining magistrates in Brandenburg at \$750, which was given by citizens of that place, when Bell was released, and, in company with some of his Indiana friends, came up on the first boat. As soon as his arrival became known, a large crowd exthered together, and insisted upon his release. must be despised.

My intercourse with Americans has been confined to the thorough, the true-hearted anti-slavery party; and I never in a single instance met one of them who did not warmly sympathize with the misgovernment of Irishmen at home. I believe this to be the hearty feeling of every genuine anti-slavery man and woman in America.

If Irishmen have any vengeful feeling against England, I think it a wrong feeling. I would not even ask them

We presume no piece of intelligence and insisted upon his going to the theatre at Woodward Hall, where he was brought upon the stage, and made a few remarks, though evidently laboring under great embarrassment. The play was "Horace Bell," in which Miss Denin performed the party feeling of the hero. We are assured that Mr. Bell's appearance upon the stage was entirely repugnant to his feelings, but that he was in a measure forced to it by the importunities of the crowd, by whom he was vociferously cheered.

We presume no piece of intelligence could have bee

Circumstances have given Mr. Horace Bell a great deal. Circumstances have given Mr. Horace Bell a great deal of notoriety, but we have no idea that he will permit himself to be very extensively "lionized." He is undoubtedly as brave as Julius Cæsar, as well as a true son and brother. True merit, such as his, is proverbially modest, and Mr. Bell, his friends tells us, has no wish to keep himself prominently before the public. His act was one which most men will commend, instead of regarding it as one deserving of punishment. It was so regarded by our citizens who took so active a part in procuring his liberation. The active interference of his friends has procured Mr. Bell his liberty, not by violence, but an appeal to that innate love of justice and right, which we hope and believe animates the breasts alike of Indianians and Kentuckians.

It is possible that we have not jet seen the end of this case; but whatever further steps may be taken, on either side of the Ohio, we hope they may be taken in strict conformity with lew. Unquestionably the men who foreibly addicted Bell are deserving of the severest punishment. Their motive was not to uphold the law, neither were they iset indead the property of the people shold of the few dollars which had been offered for the delivery of Bell in Kentucky. There is nothing about their offence which makes it excussible, and they are upper and for such offences as that of which they are guilty.

National Anti-Slavern Standard

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in an ness of the office, should be addressed, "Publishevery Standard, 138 Nassau street, New York."

TO DONORS.

THOSE who have made pledges to the American An Slavery Society, and those who intend, whether present or not, to do something in aid of its operat gladly received and promptly acknowledged authority Francis Jackson, Boston, or S. H. Gay, New York

SEWARD AND DOUGLAS

THE Elections which have just ended in several Free States-in all, indeed, about which there doubt-are among the most important on country. They are important as settling t the candidates for the next Presidential vastly more so as indications of the charge wil been taking place in men's minds, that cho always goes before revolution. Mr. Seward Donglas have respectively won their spure against great tournament of 1860, when they will encounter other in the lists to decide which shall be the Chief Republic for the next four years. Neither the Repu cans nor the Democrats can afford to venture on other candidates. Mr. Seward going into the next vention with thirty-five votes in his hand, and at his beck to give him a fair chance of be sent out of it empty of the nomination. So Judge Douglas, after triumphing over all the armies of the Administration, with the President leading person, and victorious at the same time over the Repul licans, stands in a position to dictate terms to all wings of the soi disant Democracy. It must be content to choose between the hope of success with him and the certainty of defeat with anybody else. And, in such deserting the President, after he has staited his hands which men can seek relief. But on this part of our topic with blood and his soul with infamy to consider them; we cannot enter at the end of an article. We shall have and are trooping over to his rival, whom he hates with a hatred which only baffled ambition can feel. We imagine that for the next two winters the levees of Judge Douglas will be more thronged by expectant Democrats, of all week sections, than those of the President, and that his lightest word will have more weight with the party than the neaviest Message that can issue from the White House.

For ourselves, as interested spectators of the conflict, we are glad that the next struggle for the Presidency is to be between men and not between platforms. There is no need of any platform to define where either Douglas or Seward stands. They are both of them their own platof progress that this is so, and that the ideas of which the election is to be but the conflict are to be incarnated in living men and not spun out into strings of resolutions tions of the Underground Railroad on the Maryland borand made into a net to catch the weaker sort, but which | der, within the last few years, have been so extensive that the strong and resolute can break through at their will. in some neighborhoods nearly the whole slave population A company from Corydon was to meet the New Albany boys at Tobacco Landing, two miles from this place, and the Pierces and the Fremonts are over. At least, we of a general panic on the part of the owners of this spe-The days of the Harrisons and the Polks, the Taylors, have made their escape, and this Convention is the result In America who deal equal justice to their colored brethen.

At least, we less of poperty. The fugacious disposition to Black Republicanism that at every point and upon every principle.

At earling in their own souls, but entirely to outside interplea and nominous every point and upon every principle.

At least, we discovered the search of the owners of this spectage of the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, in the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, or the security principles and nomine at every point and upon every principle.

It. He pledges himself to heaving New Albany, the shouls interpleted on board.

At the shouls were 'loud and long drawn out.'' A deafen, or the security and percent the were should and long the revent and the reverse of the seed of the least every point and every principle.

It. cannot be accomplished in a mement, atmosph its final slavery profess. How this reversal of the law of self-triumph may seem to come to pass in the twinkling of an interest in both bond and free is to be accounted for, the mies to exhibit another Northern man with a profession of faith more acceptable to the South."

nublic feeling five and twenty years ago, and sagarous the 27 me of the speakers in the Maryland of the law of self-triumph may seem to come to pass in the twinkling of an interest in both bond and free is to be accounted for, the mies to exhibit another Northern man with a profession of faith more acceptable to the South."

In the Federal Government. He may safely defy his enemies to exhibit another Northern man with a profession of faith more acceptable to the South."

In the Federal Government is a fixed of the law of self-triumph may seem to come to pass in the twinkling of an interest in both bond and free is to be accounted for, the mies to exhibit another Northern man with a profession of faith more acceptable to the South."

In the Federal Government is a fixed of the law of self-triumph may seem to come to pass in the twinkling of an interest in both bond and free is to be accounted for, the mies to exhibit another Northern man with a profession of faith more acceptable to the South." public feeling five and twenty years ago

enough to compare it with the present state of public Converse in (F. W. Thomas, Esq.), apparently unconscious intelligence and sensibility as to slavery, far enough as of any contradiction between his words and the facts that Democrats in full sympathy with Douglas, and who, under that may be from what it should be, cannot fail to see how gradually that change has been brought about. It has come, however, and it needs only continued and

much more than meets the ear. We allude, of course, to ness, contentment and security of bondage? Mr. Seward's at Rochester and Mr. Hammond's at Barnwell, S. C. The first was printed in our paper of last check the locomotive propensities of the slaves? By week and is familiar to all our readers. In it he speaks of the significance of the fact that there are twenty Senators and a hundred Representatives at Washington who "proclaim boldly to-day sentiments and opinions, and principles of freedom, which hardly so many men, even in this free State, dared to utter in their own homes, proclivity," any innate love of slavery; I believe they left their home with far different feelings; but they have given a too ready adherence to wrong; they have not spoken boldly for the right.

I did not feel under any necessity to answer Mr. Park's enough as a rhetorical statement. But it is a still more significant thing that the leader of a great party, on the and principles the Christian Advocate and Journal has so The following is the treaty entered into by the collisions of the following is the treaty entered into by the collisions in govers: Major Bell was to be brought in immediately, a hearing before a justice was to be had, and held to a small bail, whose bonds responsible men would fill, so that he could return to New Albany by the next boat; a that he could return to New Albany by the next boat; a ambitious hopes should be offered to him in 1860, or eve of an election most momentous as to his own pros- often assured us, venture to protest against this infernal pects, one which was to decide whether the object of his scheme for enslaving or expatriating the free blacks. indefinitely, and perhaps forever withheld from his grasp, their orders, if it can be truly said that any man is bound to do wrong, which I cannot admit. The original error lies in becoming a soldier, and taking any such oath as you refer to. By this device, tyrants everywhere have contrived to repress liberty. If you refer to the conduct the Irish militia in Boston, who carried Anthony Burns (I think it was) back into the hell of slavery, their conduct was infamous, and not, as I have understood, necessitated, on their part, by the rules of their service; but I am not certain on this point.

Morehead of Kentucky to quash the processition of Kentucky to quash the processition in definitely, and perhaps forever withheld from his grasp, to deach the processition in definitely, and perhaps forever withheld from his grasp, to deach the such a man should make such a speech at such a time. For Mr. Seward is no hot-headed enthusiast, and he does not utter who have been held to bail in \$500 each. Gov. Willard stated that he would send a requisition to Gov. Morehead for the policemen of the masters may diminish for a time the number should make such a speech at such a time. For Mr. Seward is no hot-headed enthusiast, and he does not utter whos without first weighing and measuring them. He has no ambition for the crown of the martyr, and does not intend to sacrifice his hopes for a chimera. And yet not intend to sacrifice his hopes for a chimera. And yet not intend to sacrifice his hopes for a chimera. And yet not intend to sacrifice his hopes for a chimera. And yet not intend to sacrifice his hopes for a chimera. And yet he we say that it is far more significant that such a man should make such a speech at such a time. For Mr. Seward is no hot-headed enthusiast, and he does not utter whose the intended in the number of the masters may diminish for a time the number of the east time. For Mr. Seward is no hot-headed enthusiast, and he does not utter whose without first weighing and measuring them. He has no ambition for the crown of the masters may diminish for a time the number Liberty cannot coëxist in the same country, and declares hearts' content, but they cannot smother the desire for that it is " the failure to apprehend this great truth that freedom in the bosoms of the slaves, nor deter the friends induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compro- of humanity from giving them aid and comfort in their mise between the Free and Slave States, and it is the efforts to reach a land of liberty. existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral." Garrison was not mobbed in 1835, nor Lovejoy shot in 1837, nor Pennsylvania Hall burnt in 1838, on any greater provocation than this speech made by an aspirant to the it will be seen, the editor refers, incidentally, to the Presidency as a measure to promote his nomination and remarks we lately made respecting the want of interest election! Verily, the world does move.

It was a bold move and one that showed him to be master of the situation. His Republican allies evidently We presume no piece of intelligence could have been more unwelcome to the Brandenburgers than the news of fellowship with him while he continues in his iniquity.

To my countrymen at home I would say, be bold and firm, and uncompromising in your love of liberty; abate not one jot in your determination to secure its blessings friend you have in America know and feel that you have an honest, manly, true-hearted abhorrence of slavery and oppression everywhere, whether at home or abroad. Being the sand the world will honor and respect you. I have lived shrink from the responsibilities he is forcing upon them. Lower Law from the sovereignty it has usurped over the nation. It is this that distinguishes the statesman from the politician, and marks the difference between a mar competent to direct the destinies of an empire from one capable of managing the prejudices of a mob. It is a fact, which few political leaders recognize, that men are not governed, in public matters, so much by their interests as by their passions and their opinions. And hence the frequent failures of parties attempting to reform the huge abuses of our polity. The near approach which the Republican party made to success in 1856 was owing to the fact that the great mass of its members believed that it stood for much more than its orators and editors would allow. They believed that it looked a long way beyond the simple question of whether slavery should be forced upon Kansas against her will. Mr. Seward's boldness at party from disintegration and ruin. He secures for it the great body of honest men who care nothing for it except as an instrumentality which they believe can be made mighty not only for the temporary check, but for the

he rest of the slaveholders are wise, too, slave. his lead. And so the battle will be the Democratic or Slavocratic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic party of the Church's patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristic patronage and power. We cannot all the characteristics and of the "great of public patronage and and and the patronage and and and the patronage and and and the patronage and and an and specific patronage and an and an and an an an absure of the sum patronage and an will be at last shattered entirely, we have faith to believe; but we do not think it can be in 1860, and perhaps not for many or Presidential Olympiad afterwards. That this change has been mainly generated outside of politics we abundant occasion to free our minds on this subject here-

* we shall publish the more important parts of this speech ner

TROUBLES OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS.

THE off-repeated affirmation of the slaveholders, that the slaves are contented and happy, is contradicted in our dumus this week by evidence which they at least will not undertake to impeach. Read, in the Pro-slavery columns, the proceedings of the Convention of Slaveholders lately held at Cambridge, Md., to check the unfortunate propensity of their slaves to exchange the deforms and can be seen and read of all men. It is a sign lights of bondage for the miseries of freedom; also the complaints of the New Orleans Picayune on account of the same propensity of the slaves in that city. The operahas come, however, and it heeds only continued and and cared for in youth and age, while the former was a friendless outcast, enabled to eke out a miserable existform of Abolition. Finally, but not yet, and not soon. closed in the poor-house." If this is so, why are not the This interesting point of time has been made more cars of the Underground Railroad filled with passengers

been supposed that the slaveholders were almost ready Democracy. The Evening Post sees the danger from this to strike the chains from their boudmen. It is made, too, source, and thus warns its friends against it: by the most influential citizens of the State, who have

We do not believe that the measures adopted by the Cambridge Convention will interpose any permanent

MR. BLEBY AND THE METHODISTS.

THE Boston Zion's Herald of the present week contains the following notice of the Rev. Henry Bleby, in which, exhibited by "Methodists generally," and especially by those of New York, in that gentleman's movements: REV. HENRY BLERY.

Rev. Mr. Bleby, missionary at Barbadoes, W. I., left doston, for his home, last week. His visit to this country has been the means of great good. For a long time a kind of standing argument against the immediate emanipation of slaves in this country has been a triumphant reference to the assumed degradation of the emancipated phosis would pay. It now "stands shivering on the blacks of the British West Indies. Instead of sorrow, such brink." fearing to "launch away." In such circumstants blacks of the British West Indies. Instead of sorrow, such as a true philanthropist would feel if those blacks were indeed injured by freedom, presenting no alternative but barbarism or wretched slavery, these slavery defenders would point exultingly to their fancy pictures of the miserable West Indies, rapidly sinking into worse than Ethiopian darkness and imbecility. True, occasionally a voice was raised against these representations, letters from eye-witnesses of a far different character were written, but the current was not changed.

At this juncture Rev. Mr. Bleby landed at Boston, without the slightest intention of advocating the cause of

without the slightest intention of advocating the cause of his parishioners, but simply to spend a few weeks of the

of slavery, who would have deserted of our churches, and arrangements were made to speak in many more, we advised him to attend the anniversary of many more, we advised him to attend the anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and, if invited, to speak, and extended to Bro. Bleby all the courtesy and interest in our power, interest in our power.

We are glad that he succeeded so well in obtaining that with the only platform an act with any hope of success, and the several declares the principles on the severy has ever asked for, excepting.

The several declares the principles on the severy has ever asked for, excepting.

The several declares the principles on the severy has ever asked for, excepting.

These small sums are but a slight remuneration for the several declares the principles on the several declares the several decl These small sums are but a slight remuneration for the

These small sums are but a slight remuneration for the slag tion."

These small sums are but a slight remuneration for the benefit conferred upon us by the timely and intelligent benefit conferred upon us by the timely and intelligent benefit conferred upon us by the timely and intelligent benefit conferred upon us by the timely and intelligent benefit conferred upon us by the timely and intelligent benefit conferred upon us by the timely and intelligent benefit conferred upon us by the timely and intelligent benefit conferred upon us by the timely and intelligent ground for the engagement of 1860. They will and the British West Indies generally are more orderly, and the British West Indies generally are more orderly and the British West Indies generally are more very sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than moral, religious and prosperous in every sense, since than the indication of contentment are multiplied. We that the indications of contentment are multiplied. We thank him for the estamont of the sia distribution."

In the feet expressed in proc in this he is militates against the true prosperity of both master and

We copy these statements with pleasure, and gladly give credit to the Methodists of New England for all that breedly on the Slavery issue than any that they did to aid Mr. Bleby's object, and give him a hearing they at. We think that Mr. Seward has in his capacity of an eye-witness to the beneficent working they are supported by the second of the method is the ton the only grounds upon which his party ings of emancipation in the West Indies. But we cannot success. But we are by no means confi-place to the credit of "Methodists generally" what was er that the chance will turn in its favor. He speaks of done by a few individuals in New England. Still less can we, on that account, excuse the coldness and indifference the Democratic or Slavocratic party of of the Methodists in this great commercial city, the seat

surely bringing upon it, and to fight the Presidential battle of 1860 under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, must be apparent to every intelligent observer of political events. Such being the fact, it will be well to keep constantly in mind the platform upon which Mr. Douglas, lant and keep cool, we shall probably see what we shall see." as the accepted leader of the Slavocracy, has placed case, it needs no ghost to come from the grave to tell think is demonstrable, not to say self-evident. Its mani- himself. The (Richmond) South, which is about to be rewhat the party will do. Already, the slaveholders are setation there is only because that is the readiest way by moved to Washington and united with The States—the admitted organ of the "little glant" - lays down its several planks as follows:

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential nferiority of the negro.

2. He denies that the negro was intended to be em braced within the abstractions of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and asserts that the right of freedom and equality was predicated only of the dominant race of

white men.
3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.
4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy of free and slave States, and the possibility of their harmonious

against the interests of slavery.

6. He inculcates a policy of non-intervention, as between the free and the slaveholding States, as well as between the latter and the Federal Government.

plan of emancipation; that is "by the legislative authority"; and, if I read him aright, he will confine his assault to the limits of the Constitution. Though this platform is far below that of the American Anti-Slavery Society. 7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for slavery the right of colonization in the

tive usurpation.
10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism

won in the recent elections were achieved by the aid of South," contending that the latter "was happy, contented allies in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and other States in a minority. J. W. Forney was willing to aid the Republicans in breaking down Mr. Buchanan in Pennmore resolute purpose to do it, which will finally take the ence in the days of youth and strength, to be finally sylvania, but he has doubtless aimed from the start to effect a reorganization of the Democratic party under the lead of Douglas, and thus to control the vote of the State noteworthy by two remarkable speeches, which imply from the North, eager to avail themselves of the happi- in the canvass of 1860. His prospect of success in this scheme is at present very good, especially in view of the By what means do the Maryland patriarchs propose to fact that some of the leaders of the Republican party trine of "Universal Freedom," is there not danger less have been endeavoring for some time past to set aside or enslaving the free blacks! This proposition, let it be ob- greatly modify its anti-slavery principles—thus virtually served, is made, not in South Carolina or Georgia, but in putting it upon ground differing scarcely at all, so far as Maryland, on the borders of Pennsylvania, where it has slavery is concerned, from that occupied by the Douglas

> "The late elections have done a great deal to consoli-"The late elections have done a great deal to consoliactually gone so far as to summon a State Convention to
> carry the plan into effect.
>
> The Methodist Church (North) is influential in this part
> of Maryland. See now whether the ministers and leading
> laymen of that Church, of whose anti-slavery sympathies
> and principles the Christian Advecate and Journal has so
> often assured us, venture to protest against this infernal
> scheme for enslaving or expatriating the free blacks.
>
> "The late elections have done a great deal to consolidate and define the Republican party, and to give it an
> appropriate position as a permanent party, and as the
> only organization which can combine the opposition with
> any loop of success. We now see clearly that the quesgreat question, that it is the sole proverbial issue on which
> the nation is divided. It is, therefore, easy to determine
> the general policy of the Republican leaders, if they exoften assured us, venture to protest against this infernal
> scheme for enslaving or expatriating the free blacks."

"With Douglas as the standard-bearer on the other side, with the entire South united in his support, and the prestige of his late remarkable success against such odds in Illinois, and the known sympathy with his struggle of so many whose cooperation has been proved to be essential to the recent triumph of the opposition, it is evident that the scale will turn in 1860 on the ability of either party to secure the support of the anti-Lecompton Democrats. If Douglas can win them all back to the Democratic party, he is just as sure to be elected as Ruchanan cratic party, he is just as sure to be elected as Buchanan was by the same votes.

was by the same votes.

"But it will not be perfectly easy for him to win them all back. They have broken the cords of the party. They have acted boldly and resolutely against the demands of the slaveholders. They have had their eyes pened, at least in some degree, to see the evils of the sectional and aristocratical domination by which the country and the Democratic party is directed. Douglas's colicy is to be hereafter eminently pro-slavery. It will be reasonably natural that they should have the same experience with the rest of us, and become more and more described of the evil and more and more disputed with sensible of the evil, and more and more disgusted with the rule of slavery. And this will be the certain result. just in proportion as the public attention continues to be fixed upon this question, and is not suffered to be drawn off to other questions, in regard to which they might sympathize more with the Douglas party than with the opposition. Let the Republican leaders not suffer themselves to take such a course as will be likely to drive off the honest and patrictic attingues the second patrictic attingues in the second patrict attingues in the second patrictic attingues in the secon off the honest and patriotic citizens whose hearts are with us on the essential issues, and whose votes are necessary to our success.

ready to make itself a Douglas organ just as soon as its your hireling, too, performs your office when he swears cat-footed editor could satisfy himself that the metamor-

At this juncture Rev. Mr. Bleby landed at Boston, without the slightest intention of advocating the cause of his parishioners, but simply to spend a few weeks of the hummer in New England. Calling at our office, we were loon interested in his replies to questions on the subject, and immediately proposed to him that he would do our community a great favor by presenting in public the Republicans, certainly, for they have uniformly at the Republicans, certainly, for they have uniformly anything whatever to do with negroes or negro right that "Methodists generally have not manifested".

step in advance of their opponents towards open tion or anti-slavery. If they shrink from this a back upon Gov. Banks, Colonel Fremont or Judgs they abandon the ground of principle and make test one of men. In any event, therefore, the nather Hilinois election has done more to embarrass publicans and encourage the Democrats than any

It would seem to be the dictate of policy as well as rinciple in the Republican party, in its present position. to emphasize and intensify its hostility to slavery, but to emphasize and intensity to slavery, but there is too much reason to fear that it will pursue an and wait for the slaveholders. there is too indot to the slaveholders to give it opposite course, and wait for the slaveholders to give it.

SEWARD'S SPEECH AND ITS EFFECT UPON YOUNG ABOLITIONISTS.

o the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard. THE recent speech of William H. Seward, delivered at

Rochester, foreshadows a change in the tactics of the Republican party, and the adoption of a more thorough anti-slavery policy. "The United States must and will sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free labor nation." The orator was careful to add that he expected the overthrow of slavery to be accomplished "through the action of the several State," and stave States, and the possibility of their narmonious coëxistence under a common Constitution.

5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the States in respect of their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate plan of emancipation; that is "by the localestic." coperating with the Federal Government," thus showing plan of emancipation; that is "by the legislative authoris far below that of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and fails to answer the demands of justice and commen honesty, it is nevertheless higher and better than any be-8. He upholds all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.

9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution in the control of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of Illinois declares in force of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of Illinois declares in force of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of Illinois declares in force of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of Illinois declares in force of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of Illinois declares in force of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of Illinois declares in force of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of the senatorial function against the encroachments of Execution of the senatorial function against the encroachment of the senatorial function against the encroachment of the senatorial function of Lincoln, of Illinois, declares in favor of a fugitive slave

of slave-hunting is new proof of the existence of a deep anti-slavery sentiment than has yet been developed by needs the masks of "non-intervention" and "resistance to extension." Such self-stultification no longer necessary, they can now openly assert their hostility to slavery in the "rice fields of South Carolina" no less than to the trade in the bodies and souls of men" in "Boston and New York.27 If Mr. Seward is sincere, and the Republican party does forsake its time-serving, compromising policy for a more honest and more effectual method of attack upon the Slave Power, as Abolitionists we will naturally sympathize with the movement, greeting it as the dawn of a new political era; but while we thus rejoice over the conversion of a politician or an organization to our docsome, attracted by the hope of earnest political antislavery work, will find it too easy to smother their repugnance to union with slaveholders, and too difficult to resist the desire to cooperate with Republicans by a resort to the ballot-box? Will it not become more and more incumbent upon Abolitionists to press upon the conscience of the people the enormity of the sin of acknowledging by their votes the binding force of an unholy, satanio compact—a compact which to-day consigns millions of men, women and children to the mercy of bloodhounds, burning faggots and adulterous women-whippers Before Mr. Seward can accept the Presidency, he mast

pledge himself by oath to suppress, with the aid of federal troops, every effort of the victims to this monstrons bargain to rise and assert their freedom; he must call God to witness his promise to secure the rendition of the fogitive, or, in plain Saxon, his guarantee of the aid and protection of government to men-stealers and kidnappers The Constitution, in his own language, "secures to the slave States, while yet retaining the system of slavery, a three-fifths representation of slaves in the Federal Government ment," and Mr. Seward must swear to support and defend this (mis)representation. Is there an Abolitionist willing to perform these inhuman deeds? Can one be an Abolitionist who, by such oaths, will thus deliberately violate the plainest dictates of humanity, or who will thus wilfully betray the cause of the slave? "But we do not take the oath; we vote for men who, if elected, will use their influence in favor of freedom; and to them belongs the responsibility. the responsibility for the oath." Thus men argue with Conscience, but let them not "lay this flattering until to the to their souls," for the responsibility yet rests with them. Voting is asking others to act for you; every voter, says, in substance, to his candidate, "Act as my representative; swear for me to support the Constitution"; the request is voluntary; the oath, therefore, of your chosen representative is your oath. Who murdered the unsuspecting Banquo? The black of the fatal stab or his master, the tyrant Macbeth? You are none the less a slaveholder, if you vote, than Macbeth a murderer, for allegiance to a pro-slavery Constitution.

I by no means feel confident that Mr. Seward or his party will hastily adopt the policy proclaimed at Rochester, but I do have but very disastrous to moral perceptions when it becomes

space they would occupy in your paper; they are redections suggested to the writer's mind by a perusal of Seward's speech, and are offered for publication in the hope that, if accepted, they will be read and considered by some of your contents. when the voting question is en tapis, yet, I trust earnest and faithful in their devolion to the cause Immediate and Universal Liberty.

do because the vessel, having been the property

THE lone Independent, we very cheerfully comply with place in The request that it should appear in The STANthe anfairness it has displayed toward Dr. Cheever, must, the unfaired and the displeasure of not a few of its readers. D the Edilors of The Independent.

nublished an editorial containing a most unwarrantable cacy, of that the bold, manly, honest and disinterested imagine which Dr. Cheever has pursued with reference to American slavery should have endeared him to every American state of freedom, and that his brethren in the ministry, jover of his own body especially, so far from assailing him with offensive personalities, should watch over his reputation with jealous care, particularly as it is well

and then, after stating that this liberty has its limits, it proceeds abruptly to the attack, as follows:

"Probably there is no practical question whatever on

poor famished Observer and Journal of Commerce would wallow the crumb thus unexpectedly thrown from the master's table. Now, if Dr. Cheever had been a mere apeculative theologian, devoting himself to the elucidation abstrase, metaphysical dogmas, or if he had been a wild theorist, an advocate of every new error, a fanatic. transcendentalist, a destructionist, or if he had been accused of heresy, or even suspected of it, by the denomiinability to deal with practical subjects would not have been foremost in discussing all the great questions of the 118 to 110 for Morgan and 42 for Parker. day. Holding on with death-like tenacity to the fundamental and essential principles of God's Word, and plantmg bimself immovably upon its supreme and sovereign whority, for more than twenty years he has stood before this nation and the world as a bold, uncompromising and sidious system which has so seriously undermined the faith of New England, and his signal triumph, are well known. Then he entered the lists in the great battle of Temperance, and huge distilleries, with gigantic powers of misblows. Then came the question of Capital Punishment, blood, by man shall his blood be shed," should be disreduties. garded and set aside. Again our champion is in the field, and the law of God is vindicated and sustained. Then, of Archbishop Hughes, raised a clamor against the Bible of the State over which he presides: in our Common Schools, Dr. Cheever took up this subject cal Despotism," also published immediately in a volume. nary comity." I need not speak of other efforts, particularly on the Sabbath question, nor of the ability displayed in these various | The Tribune, says:

pariotic and Christian men, in their various places, and with kitchen and christian men, in their various places, and with without any their various means of influence, ought to cooperate to that end, relying on God's almighty help. So does he; at least we wholly misunderstand him if he does not. But farther than this we dare not profess to agree with him. If he should set forth a definition of slavery, probably we could wisely abolished, nothing is more likely than that we should regard his prescription as unwise, and therefore unjust. If he should undertake to say what practical measures ought to be employed against slavery by Christian men in any of the slaveholding States, it is not at all likely in any of the slaveholding States, it is not at al that his proposals would commend themselves to our judgment."

The greater portion of this extract is entirely irrelevant. The hypothetical points are evidently raised for the pur-Pose of creating a prejudice against the object of your at issue. Dr. Cheever has given no arbitrary definition Representatives will utter her sentiments whenever and of slavery. He has not undertaken to say how slavery may be justly and wisely abolished. He has not under taken to say what practical measures ought to be emslaveholding States. Upon what principles of just criti- incompatible with such allegiance? cism or Christian ethics do you presume to anticipate his ppinions, prejudge and condemn them?

You say that you abhor and condemn American slavery as an unjust and impious thing, and, in vindication of the

"We do not deem it necessary to discuss the general tablect of slavery as it exists in these United States, or to enlarge on the wickedness of the system, or on the disastrous moral and noral and social influences which slavery exerts upon the less enlightened and civilized communities where the missionaries of this Board are laboring. On these points there is probably, among the members of the Board and its friends, little difference of opiniou."

O your verdict that it is an unjust and impious thing. offset to 1,000 in 'Canaan.'" ere is a most perfect coincidence between him and the Board in regard to its wickedness and to the disastrons bers of the party in other States gave him aid and comloral and social influences which it exerts upon the par- fort. A writer in the Chicago Tribune says: ally enlightened and half civilized Indian tribes. But He dares not attempt to justify slavery " in the concrete," while denouncing it "in the abstract," or to apclogize for its allowance in the Christian Church under the plea lican ranks. Gov. Wise and Vice-President Breekinrid lican ranks. Gov. Wise and V divery as sin, and that it be treated by the American Board just as other sins of drunkenness, idolatry, polygamy, are treated, and that it be kept out of the Churches. Oheever demands that the gospel of Christ be proclaimed against it. His judgment has become so warped by for the state of the state familiarity with the "wealth of malediction which his studies draw from the old Prophets, as from an exhaustible treasury," and with the pure and beautiful orality of the gospel as taught by Christ and his aposles, that he cannot understand how it is that men who Democratic victory. It says: ove of this unjust and impious thing, and who mainthe Christian Church. This is the simple issue.

tatingly, the right hand of fellowship, and welcome him, will not, therefore, give a very good indication of his to perceive hypocrisy so glaring, and a betrayal of Christ las, and thus prevent the election of either.' so barefaced and shameless.

And now, gentlemen of The Independent, allow me to inquire what is your creed on this subject, and by what name will you be designated? A few months ago, I read Gerrit Smith and of the late James G. Birney, died on an editorial in your paper vindicating a certain party in the 3d inst., aged 64 years. the Tract Society from the charge of abolitionism, in the course of which it was sneeringly asked, is Dr. Tyng an Abolitionist? Is Judge Jessup an Abolitionist? Is Dr. Gordon an Abolitionist? Nevertheless you now declare that slavery ought to be abolished. Permit me, then, with all seriousness, yea, with deep earnestness as in the sight of God, to put the question to you, Is Dr. Bacon an Abolitionist? Is Dr. Storrs an Abolitionist? Is Dr. Thompson an Abolitionist? Are you willing to assume this honorable name? Are you willing, for the sake of Christ, to declare yourselves in right earnest on the side of the poor, the outcast and downtrodden? Are you willing to lay aside every consideration of selfish expediency and mere worldly wisdom, and, "in your various places, and with reputation that, in all his discussions of this subject, his uniyour various means of influence," labor to undo the heavy in the Boston Traveller: form practice has been to deal with principles, and not with burdens and strike off the fetters of the slave? Are you willing, in your prayers before the great congregation, as The editorial to which I refer sets out with the well as in the closet, to remember those that are in bonds. announcement that wide liberty is given to contributors as bound with them? Are you willing, in your pulpits and announcement that wide liberty is given to contributors on the Sabbath day, and with the frequency and emphasis think that relaxation from labor is the cause; but of the subject and the crisis require, to proclaim the fact that he is much improved in health there is no doubt. precepts of God's word, and all its burning denunciations "A gentleman residing in the constitution of your country, in the other, those boundance, and forever? O, if you, gentlemen, and every clerate overleap, on one side or the other, those boundance in the simple truth."

"A gentleman residing in the constitution of your country, in the other, and, in the name of God, and of the Fathers, demand that slavery in this land shall cease at once, and forever? O, if you, gentlemen, and every clerate overleap, on one side or the other, those boundance in the simple truth."

"A gentleman residing in the constitution of your country, in the other, and, in the name of God, and of the Fathers, demand that slavery in this land shall cease at once, and forever? O, if you, gentlemen, and every clerate overleap, on one side or the other, those boundance, and forever? O, if you, gentlemen, and every clerate overleap, or the other, those boundance in the simple truth."

"A gentleman residing in the corp, where he had access to the best of the form Europe, where he had access to the perturned from Europe, where he had access to the perturned from Europe, where he had access to the best of the following in the constitution of your country, in the other, that slavery in this land shall cease at once, and forever? O, if you, gentlemen, and every clerate or the other, those boundance is a self-supporting subscription on a self-supporting subscription on a self-supporting subscription of the physical system is much over the other, those boundance is a self-supporting subscription on a self-supporting subscription on a self-supporting subscription of the physical system is much on the physical system is much of the physical system is much on the self-supporting subscription of the physical system is much on the self-supporting subscription on a self-supporting subscription on a self-supporting subscription on the physical system is much on the subscription of the physical system is much on the subscription of the physical system is much on the physical system is much on the physical system against oppression? Are you willing, "as patriotic and hall this morsel of scandal, and especially how eagerly the God, would shout for joy! A FRIEND OF FREEDOM.

POLITICS.

clean representation in both Houses of Congress-Grimes, a rate and America in respect a sublime one by commendation of a cause identified with already elected, taking the place of Jones in the United States Senate after the 4th of March.

nation to which he belongs, then, perhaps, the charge of State is about 20,000. Gerrit Smith's vote, it is supposed, falls considerably short of 10,000. Of the 7,574 votes been a matter of such deep surprise. But this well-known cast in the County in which he resides (Madison) he redivine has been preeminently a practical man. He has ceived 620. In Smithfield, his own township, his vote was

> The New York Times, under the heading "Serious Accident." says:

"The friends of Senator Seward will regret to learn that early on Saturday morning he was, suddenly and sold in Louisiana: the purchaser was an Irishman. without an hour's warning, nominated for the Presidency, "Third: Not only is there a large number of Irish-born quite as well as could be expected."

The last Legislature of Minnesota, which was Demo cratic, passed an act that its successor should not assemble in two years, unless called together by Governor Sibley. chief and death (not "windmills"), felt his fremendous The returns make it very evident that the Legislature is and sickly sentimentalism, in the garb of mercy, plead ble that Gov. Sibley will never call it together at all, so the cause of murder against its innocent victims, and demanded that the law of Gcd, "who so sheddeth man's that the terms of the members elect will come and go sibility for it; because it exists under the Constitution; with no chance whatever, on their part, to perform any which same Constitution their own rights and liberties

when the Romanists and their co-workers, under the lead Legislature, makes a terrible thrust at "Northern fanaticism." Here is an extract, in which he asserts the dignity!

"I have also received Legislative resolutions from the also in a series of discourses, published immediately by the Messrs. Carter in this city, under the title of "The Right of the Bible in our Public Schools." This was a most successful effort, and the volume is still doing a most successful effort, and the volume is still doing a condewn. Not a few remember likewise with deep most successful effort, and the volume is still doing a them to you, unless specially called upon to do so. Those many the United States.

"I have also received Legislative resolutions from the those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native land, lend their influence and their votes to sustain slavery in the United States.

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"I have also received Legislative resolutions from the those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native them to you, unless specially called upon to do so. Those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native them to you, unless specially called upon to do so. Those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native them to you, unless specially called upon to do so. Those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native them to you, unless specially called upon to do so. Those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native them to you, after fleeing from oppression in their native them to you, unless specially called upon to do so. Those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native them to you, after fleeing from oppression in their native them to you are successful fleethed. good work. Not a few remember likewise, with deep interest, Dr. Cheever's public lectures on the "Hierarchi-

"Byles," the "occasional" Boston

encounters. It is more apposite to my present purpose to remind you that on all these practical subjects Dr. Cheever has carried the intelligence and the piety of the nation with him; and if you, gentlemen, do essentially dissent this election may be regarded as an appeal to the people of the subjects Dr. Cheever at rest by the general result of the election in Massachusetts. This has been made the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that this election may be regarded as an appeal to the people of the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans, so that the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans are the chief argument for the removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Republicans are the chief argument for the removal from him, you dissent from the judgment of the great on this subject as well as all others. And as they gave body of orthodox Churches in our land. The editorfal Gov. Banks 30,000 more votes than Mr. Beach, and some 50,000, more or less, over Mr. Lawrence, and 16,000 16th inst., at 7 o'clcck.

mejority over both, and as every Representative and "Especially is all this true when our correspondent sentence with delivers himself on any practical question connected with has been reflected, or nearly so, the Grand Inquest of the delivers himself on any practical question connected with slavery. Nobody will be likely to regard us as holders south of Maryland and slavery. Nobody will be likely to regard us as holders south of Maryland and slavery. Nobody will be likely to regard us as holders south of Maryland and slavery as an unjust and implicit sarved him right! entered on the record. And more an always as an unjust and implicit sarved him right! entered on the record. And slavery as an unjust and implicit sarved him right! entered on the record. And slavery as an unjust and implicit sarved him right! entered on the record. And slavery ought to be abolished, and that all will be permitted to enjoy his warm place by Uncle Sam's be. We hold that slavery ought to be abolished, and that all will be permitted to enjoy his warm place by Uncle Sam's by the people, and the doer of the President's dirty work in pairotic and Christian men, in their various places, and with

> The newly elected Governor of New York, in a speech delivered since the election to some of his political friends,

> blessings it has conferred on our past history, and for the richer glories and triumphs which lie in the future. She loves the confederation of States, and she loves and respects each member thereof. She will permit no infringement of her rights, and she will frown if any is attempted upon other members of the confederacy. wherever the occasion demands it."

Why does every Republican politician deem it necessary to profess allegiance to the Union? Is it not because he ployed against slavery by Christian men in any of the instinctively feels that his professions of anti-slavery are

"The thirty-five Lincoln members of the House repre-American Board, you quote the following testimony, put sent a larger population than the forty Douglas members; and the eleven Lincoln Senators represent a larger counctions of policy which we do not pretend to understand. In fact, one of our Charleston correspondents was sharply tors. In other words, if the State had been apportioned according to the population, the districts carried by the Republicans would have returned forty-one Lincoln Representatives and fourteen Lincoln Senators, which, of course, would have elected him. In the Republican districts it requires on an average a population of 19,635 habitants to elect a Representative, and 58,900 for a nator, while in the Democratic districts 15,675 for a Dr. Cheever entirely agrees with you and the American Representative and 47,100 for a Senator suffices. On Roard in the views here expressed respecting the moral character of American slavery. He heartily subscribes to your verdict, that it is a remainder and the second that 750 voters in Egypt' are an elected for the reason that 750 voters in Egypt' are an elected for the elected for the reason that 750 voters in Egypt' are an elected for the reason that 750 voters in Egypt' are an elected for the e

The Republicans of Illinois complain that leading mem-

"He made his appeal to the people as the late ally of the arther than this he dares not profess to agree with you. Republicans and Americans, with Seward on his right and He dares not attempt to justify all are the congrete." Crittenden on his left hand; and during the campaign he received the sympathy, if not the cooperation, of Greeley Weed, Wilson, and thousands of lesser lights in the Repub condemning light of God's word be poured upon p. by sin, and that it is condemned by the lands and the light of God's word be poured upon circumstances he gained accessions from the Republication of the lands and and American parties without losing any votes from his

The editor of the same paper says:

"The New York Tribune contributed more, by its constant puffery of Douglas, to cause the defeat of Lincoln than any other one agency. It has forfeited all claims to the respect or patronage of Republicans in Illinois."

The Washington Union, Mr. Buchanan's mouthpiece does not regard the triumph of Douglas in Illinois as

"It is a triumph barren and ignominious; it is a triumph over which the Black Republicans have reason to exult, and do exult, more than the good and true. Democracy. * * * We repeat that a victory, won upon he Christian Church. This is the simple issue.

The certain Indian tribes, under the auspices of the cican Board, Churches have been formed which freely to membership those who habitually practise what and the Board.

as a true disciple of Christ, to all the privileges of His strength. It was the impression among leading Demo-house, provided only he should assure them, with pious crats at Springfield that Douglas will not, under any cir-cumstances be returned, even though his friends be in The Independent, we very cheerfully comply with a first it should appear in The Standard period only he should assure them, with pious air, that he did it "under justificatory circumstances, and the compromising policy of The Independent, and the compromising policy of The Independent, and the agood intention." How much is a child better than a sheep? It needs not the clear mind of Dr. Cheever elected to beat Lincoln who will refuse to vote for Doug-

PERSONAL.

Dr. F. F. Backus, of Rochester, a brother-in-law of

to learn that he is recovering rapidly from his recent success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no less than serious indisposition. He is so far convalescent as to be able to walk out, and he will soon resume his public devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale of contributions of

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sr., of Boston, now upwards ness, both financial and social, to the cause. of 85 years of age, was run over by a hack in Tremont street, in that city, on Monday last. The wheels of the to be out again in a day or two.

Of Senator Sumner's condition we have this statement

"Letters recently received from Mr. Sumner; He was about leaving Aix for Paris when last heard

shaken, and, although he may survive for years, there is By this plan we may accomplish double the amount of

IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.

lately published in the Dublin Nation, by Mr. James that go to change the mind and the heart of a great Iowa is now Republican in every department, with a HAUGHTON, a faithful Abolitionist of that city, exposing nation on the central question of its policy; or to kindle to slavery. The editor of The Nation, it seems, took ex- every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every ceptions to some of Mr. Haughton's statements, denying hope that is august and magnificent, with every The majority for the Republican State ticket in this that Irishmen in the United States were really friendly to memory that is precious and sainted, with every idea that slavery. The controversy arrested the attention of Mr. is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is ea-John Mitchel, who, in his paper, The Southern Citizen, more lightening and beneficent, with every association that

> exception, who can afford to buy negroes, straightway buys them.
>
> "Second: Some of the largest and most successful friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world the fluest plantation that has been purchased in America for many years, with 560 negroes upon it, was last winter

are Irish by descent.
"Fourth: Our acquaintance with Irish-born citizens at

the South is very extensive; and we never met with one of them who is not in favor of reviving the slave trade with Africa; save one; and he is a very large slaveholder already, and wants no more. The returns make it very evident that the Legislature is clearly Republican, which renders it exceedingly probable that Gov. Sibley will never call it together at all 7 so their votes to let it alone (which is all that is asked of

> st; and because its enemies have proved themselves to be their enemies." This witness is true, and The Nation, instead of trying to break the force of Mr. Haughton's well-timed rebukes, should, for the sake of humanity and the honor of Ireland, unite with him in denouncing the brazen hypocrisy of

point and the standing of the to profess allegiance to the Union? Is it not because he instinctively feels that his professions of anti-slavery are incompatible with such allegiance?

Douglas owes his triumph in Illinois to an unfair apportionment law. The Chicago Tribuns thus states the apportionment law. The Chicago Tribuns thus states the

plant himself on the honest human flesh platform? It is the true Democracy, for it will abolish monopoly; it is the best Know-Nothingism, for it will enable Americaus to rule America (which the English and French do at present), and, more than all, it is the truest humanity and its life." have done much to dispel popular ignorance and the laws of health and abuses of medicine and domestically and, more than all, it is the truest humanity and its life." have done much to dispel popular ignorance and the laws of health and abuses of medicine and domestic life." stice toward both whites and blacks."

LIBERIA AND FRENCH "EMIGRATION."-In justice to the Republic of Liberia we publish the following extract of a

addressed to a friend in this city: "You are at liberty to publish as false, as downright untruths, and that upon the authority and responsibility of the Government of Liberia, the following statements, which have appeared in European and other papers:

"First: That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied and the papers and the companied and the companied

imon to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of heard him speak." Third: That the President or the Government of

Liberia became a party to a contract to furnish any emi-

" Sixth: That any of the emigrants were Americo-Libecians, or persons of color from the United States, or their

Would the Board pronounce to be a grievous wickedness, and the Board apply the same rule to any other sin? If an bor, and had not repented and made restitution, would the Health of the

THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY - SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

THE undersigned, who have, for so many years, done what they could to promote the ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) Anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and

political, for the extinction of slavery. At the beginning, before the principles of the cause The friends of the Rev. Theodore Parker will be glad were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of our own, direct contributions of money. We therefore articles; and it afforded an opportunity of great useful-

But the changed state of the public mind now suggests greater directness in the method and increase in the usevehicle passed over his body, cutting his head quite fulness of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to severely, and bruising him in several places; but he give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collecwas, when last heard from, rapidly recovering and likely tions by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to ooperate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3,000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with his health as being considerably improved. He writes that the physicians at Aix will probably attribute his improvement to the baths; Dr. Brown-Sequard will think it is the result of the moza, and his friends at home may think that relevation from labour in the state of the moza, and his friends at home may think that relevation from labour is the result of the moza, and his friends at home may have in the moza of putting an

The money we have annually raised has been hitherto employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STAN-DARD, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. But, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee, in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription basis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our joint financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much

proficed nature; and we can easily imagine with what which infidelity would fall back aghast, while the Church infidelity would fall back aghast, while the Church in heaven and all the cone of duties of public life." own with a two-fold motive to continue and increase their contributions.

No words from us at this late day are needed to stimu-In another column will be found one of several articles late a prudent generosity by description of all the means history, or poetry, or patriotism, or philanthropy, or "First: Every Irishman in the Southern States, without Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members and planters in the Southern States are born Irishmen; and over, to meet with us at the close of the year (time and place named hereafter), to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes and our thanks; and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of effective champion of truth and righteousness. His galby General Webb of the Courier and Enquirer. His relations as the South who own slaves; but most of the labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary covery is doubtful, though when last heard from he was covery is doubtful.

THE CAUSE.	
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,	LYDIA D. PARKER,
MARY MAY,	ELIZA F. EDDY,
LOUISA LORING,	ABBY FRANCIS,
ELIZA LEE FALLEN,	SARAH RUSSELL MAY,
L. MARIA CHILD,	ABBY KELLEY FOSTER,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,	SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,	EVELINA A. S. SMITH,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,	ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL
HELEN ELIZA GARRISON,	AUGUSTA G. KING,
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,	ELIZABETH VON ARMIN,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,	Anna Shaw Greene,
CAROLINE WESTON,	ELIZA H. APTHORP,
MARY WILLEY,	MATTIE GRIFFITH,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,	MARY ELIZABETH SARGEN
SUSAN C. CABOT,	ANNE LANGDON ALGER.
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	

MRS. SCHUYLER'S LECTURE.-The old Town Hall was MEETINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

filled on Sunday evening last, to hear an anti-slavery lecture from Mrs. Schuyler, a colored lady from Lawrence. She was heard with respectful attention, notwithstanding her tart allusions to the Angle-Saxon race. The lecture was not confined to the Angle-Saxon race. The lecture was not confined to the Angle-Saxon race and bardships of slavery, a very liberal portion of (should health permit) will speak on the subject of slavery, this evening, at 7 o'clock, and to-morrow, at 2 1-2 p. m.,

The Rev. Mr. Crowe, a missionary to Central the colored race. This the good lady evidently considered to the deep-seated prejudice existing towards the colored race. This the good lady evidently considered by the Government from the Saxon race and more as a day of praise and thanks diving."

Expulsion of An American Missionary from Central America. The Rev. Mr. Crowe, a missionary to Central America from the American Bible Union, has been expelled by the Government from the Savador. In July last is become and more assimilated to slavery. The Conventment from the Savador. In July last is become and more assimilated to slavery. The Conventment from the Savador. In July last is become and more assimilated to slavery. The Conventment from the Savador. In July last is become and more assimilated to slavery. The colored race. This the good lady evidently considered as chool in Savador. In July last is become and more assimilated to slavery. The Conventment from the Savador. In July last is become and more and more and more and more as a day of November, as a day of November,

a time, in order the more effectually to promote the fessing to be Christian? Our Claremont cotemporary has me scheme; but we have no doubt whatever that, within a usually treated the Garrisonian Abolitionists fairly, and we are few years, the Slave Power will make an open and despe- sorry that it has in this instance ignored a distinction which rate effort to blot from the statute-book of the nation the they always make, and which it is necessary to keep constantly laws by which the importation of slaves from Africa is in mind in order to clear understanding of their views. not accept it without qualification or correction. If he should under the pains and penalties of piracy. Here who know her do not need to be told that Miss Holley forbidden under the pains and penalties of piracy. Here is herealf a devoted Christian and that she loves Christia is an extract from the Irish renegade, John Mitchel, which is herself a devoted Christian, and that she loves Christian

prepare the way for needed reforms. Sherman and Co., 1 Yesey street.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.-We find the following paraletter from President Benson, written Sept. 13, 1858, and graph in the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette and Republican of the 9th inst.:

of the Government of Liberia, the following statements, which have appeared in European and other papers:

"First: That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied Capt. Simon to Monrovia to arrange for the procurement of emigrants.

"Second: That the President of Liberia urged Capt.

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 754, opens with an admirable review (from the National) of Carlyle's Life of Frederick grants whatever.
"Fourth: That \$1,564 had been received by this the Great. It also contains the conclusion of "My Lady Government as passport money.

"Fifth: That the emigrants were procured under the immediate superintendence or by the agency of this Government."

Ludlow," a review (from Fraser) of "The Cruise of the Betsey," and several other interesting articles. New York: Stanford and Delisser, 508 Broadway. York : Stanford and Delisser, 508 Broadway.

> THE QUARREL OF FRANCE WITH PORTUGAL, originating in the capture by the Portuguese of a French vessel, the Charles et Georges, filled with slaves under the name of emigrants," has been settled. Portugal, yielding to the threats of the Emperor of France, has relinquished the vessel and indemnified the owners.

The Yellow Fever, which, for many weeks past, has been the cause of a fearful mortality in New Orleans and several other Southern cities, is beginning to abate since the advent of Jack Frost.

Contributions suitable for the Fair, either used and lancy contributions suitable for the Fair, either used and lancy contributions suitable for the Fair, either used and lancy articles or country products, will be received at the Influence.

No. 64 Bleecker airest, or by Mrs. Henry Baylis, No. 86 East toon; it was afterward abandoned, but was sometimes visited by whalers for the beef of the wild bullocks left upon the island, and this fact probably led to the rescue of Francis. the advent of Jack Frost.

Summary.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has become a permanent resident of Kansas, and is spoken of for United States Senator. SNOW IN MAINE .- Bangor, Me., November 7 .- Seve ral inches of snow fell here this morning, followed by rain.

PRICES FOR NEGROES .- At an Executor's sale in Mecklenburg County, Va., on the 26 inst., six claves were sold at an average of \$1,077 each. The white slave Rosina, whose case made some excite-

ment in Wisconsin recently, is safe in Canada. Clothing and money were abundantly provided for her. It is said that Solomon Northup, who was kidnapped, old as a slave, and afterwards recovered and restored to reedom, has been again decoyed South, and is again a slave.

A Kansas relic, the veritable candle-box in which the stolen returns were found, concealed under a wood-pile in the Surveyor-General's office, has been conveyed to Boston by Mr. Lewis N. Tappan. It is exhibited as a curiosity. A runaway negro was overhauled in Texas, not long

ago, well equipped for his journey to free territory. He had possessed himself of a surveyor's compass, a map of Texas, nd a quantity of provisions. THE LAWS RELATIVE TO WOMEN.—Dick & Fitzgerald lave published "Every Woman her Own Lawyer"—a guide o all matters of law, of essential interest to women, and by he aid of which every female may, in whatever situation, uderstand her legal course and redress, and be her own legal

dviser, at least so far as the technical knowledge of the law KIDNAPPING.—A young colored man, named Weaver, ADNAPPING.—A young colored man, named weaver, disappeared from Harrishurg some weeks ago, and has not been heard of since. There is a strong suspicion that he was kidnapped. The business of abducting colored persons and earrying them into slave States, seems to have become quite common, and is said to be practised to a considerable extent in York, Dauphin and Cumberland counties.

The thirty colored persons who are to be sent out to Liberia from Boston, by the Colonization Society, sailed Saturday afternoon in the steamer Joseph Whitney for Baltimore, whence they sail immediately upon their arrival in the colonization ship Mary Caroline Stevens, for Mourovia. Their friends, to the number of one hundred, assembled upon the wharf to see them off. With but one or two exceptions the colonists came from Cambridge, and they are said to be very worthy people.

A CENTENARIAN.-Died, at the State alms-house. A CENTENARIAN.—Died, at the State aims-nouse, I cewksbury, where she had been for some months past, Eleanor Robinson, a mulatto, aged 104 years. She was born a slave in Stillwater, N. Y. and lived, for many years a slave, in Connecticut. Her childhood was passed in the days of the old French and Indian war, and her early womanhood in Revolutionary times. Her memory continued apparently unimpaired, particularly of events running through the last one hundred years. Her eyesight was as good as that of elderly persons generally, and she was usually fond of reading her hymn book or other devotional works.—Lowell (Mass.) News.

whether the letters of administration should be valid to protect the colonize it unless women went there. Accordingly, a ship load was sent out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of tobacco for her passage. When the second ship load came, no one would pay more than seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege, except it were a very superior article. Consequently, the descendants of all those who were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco were ranked as the first families, while those who brought but seventy-five pounds are now ranked as the second families; and the reason why no one can ever find any of the second families; and the reason why no one can pever find any of the second families; because you can't get a Virginian to admit that his mother only brought seventy-five pounds of tobacco."

Bull, Tanking Extra approvacy—Hie Grace the Turke.

Recordingly, a deministration should be valid to protect the administration should be valid to protect the manipulation and purchasers claiming under them; or whether Moore's being alive, instead of dead and buried, exercised a retroactive influence, and vitiated the whole proceed instructions from the budge, gave a verdict for the dead-alive man. An appear was taken.

Another Dred Tries of administration should be valid to protect the manipulation, in purchasers claiming under them; or whether Moore's being alive, instead of dead and buried, exercised a retroactive influence, and vitiated the whole proceed instructions from the Judge, gave a verdict for the dead-alive man. An appear was taken.

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BULL TAMING EXTRACRDINARY.—His Grace the Duke of Pordand, highly approving of the system of Mr. Rarey in reference to the taming of horses, sent his groom, Mr. James Thompson, to undergo a course of instruction under that eminent master. Since Mr. Thompson's return to Welbeck he has tried the system on a valuable but very vicious bull, an Alderney, and which had become almost unmanageable, and even a terror to his keeper. He practised a short time on him in his shed, and then took him into the open park. After operating on the hull for a short time, Mr. Thompson and two friends each lay down between his legs, the beast having nothing attached to him except a cord to his nose. He was as tractable and docile as a child.—Nottingham Journal.

in the following States, by appointment of their several Execu-

Iowa..... TermontNov. 25 Indiana ... The Governor of Iowa says the people of that State "will do themselves an important service by observing Thursday, the 25th day of November, as a day of praise and thanks-

at Yardleyville.

Robert Collyer and Mary Grew will attend and address an anti-slavery meeting to be held this evening at New Hope.

J. M. McKim will deliver an anti-slavery address at Lionville, Chester County, next Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clcck.

"The Human Flesh Platform."—Those who flatter themselves that the slaveholders south of Maryland and Virginia have abandoned the purpose of restoring the

le present Congress. We shouldn't wonder a bit if ean Jones.

In England of old it was ever the rule

That the King kept his butler and also his fool;
But in model Republics one man will suffice

To be the Court fool, and the bottles to ice.

The one who lies here Buck's marketing did,
Gave cards round for dinner to those who were bid,
And exulted o'er others, when not asked to dine
On Executive mutton, and Cabinet wine.

This slab, on last Tuesday placed over his bones,
Shows the Court fool and butler was named G—y J—s.

THE PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION ON SLAVERY.—Accorrespondent, writing from Philadelphia, informs us that at the meeting of the Philadelphia Association, Dr. Malcom officed a resolution expressing "sympathy for the thousands of our brethren and sisters in this land who are not allowed to read God's word, or to enjoy the privileges of the conjugal and parental relations," and calling upon "those who hold political power, in those portions of our country, to devise early measures for securing to every member of the community the full privileges of Christianity."

Strange to say, although there was a large vote in its favor, the resolution was lost! Could anything show more conclusively the overshadowing power of slavery over our Churches? What wonder that the Baptist Publication Society dare not publish a syllable on the subject? Our correspondent says the resolution proposed by Dr. Malcom was so moderate that he doubts whether there is an association in Georgia that would not have passed it without opposition. And yet Northern Baptists had not the courage to endorse it!—Am. Baptist.

A Modern Alexander Selkirk.—In the Unite tates District Court, yesterday, Judge Hervey presiding, ried the case of Jeremiah Austin, master of the ship B tried the case of Jereman Austr, master of the ship hets williams of New Bedford, charged with having left on a described island John Francis, a colored man, one of his crew, the month of November, 1855. The mate of this vessel, Meston, has already been convicted of an assault upon Francisco with a belaying-pin, by which the sight of one eye wa destroyed.

with a belaying pin, by which the sight of one eye was destroyed.

John Francis testified to the fact of his being put ashore. At the time that the orders were given by the captain, the witness was below in irons; his irons were knocked off, and he was put on board a boat, the captain instructing them if they could not land Francis without staying the boat, to throw him overboard and let him get ashore as best he could. He says that as he was leaving the vessel the captain gave him one or should ask who put him ashore, he should live and any one ashould ask who put him ashore, he should reply, "Captain Austin kicked me ashore." They gave him a few articles of clothing and landed him alone on the beach, after which the ship sailed away, and he was lett the solitary inhabitant of the sisland. For twenty-six days he lived on raw crabs and young birds soaked in the water, taking refuge in a hut, which he ship sailed away, and he was lett the solitary inhabitant of the sisland. For twenty-six days he lived on raw crabs and young of sticks, at night. Every morning he was in the habit of going down to the beach before sunrise to look for a ship, of going down to the beach before sunrise to look for a ship, and he was lett the solitary inhabitant of the sisland. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at the island, and sand. Finally the ship Old Hector touched at

The trial of this case reminds us of a somewhat similar case, many years ago, on board an English man-of-war, which, at the time, caused great excitement in England. There was ou board an English ship a mere lad from the West Coast of England, who had been caught in some trivial theft, and for no other cause than this the captain ordered him to be taken, with scarcely any food or clothes, to a then deserted island of the West India Group, and, notwithstanding the protestations and team. and tears of the lad, they sailed away and left him to his fate. Afterward the facts were made public in England, and great interest was expressed to know the fate of the poor lad. So great was the excitement that at last the British government was obliged to take notice of it, and an expedition was sent specially to the island to search for the boy. Nothing was found there but a skeleton, from which it was supposed that he perished. It was not long, however, before it was whisean continent. The English government found it necessary to send another expedition, for the public indignation grew covered with a family at Marblehead, a Yankee vessel having rescued the boy at almost the last moment from his place of berof years, to his mother in England. So much had the case attracted public notice that as the vessel reached shore the greatest curiosity was manifested to see him, which continued as he passed through the country, and in consequence of, this expression of public opinion the inhuman captain was obliged to compound for his cruelty by the payment to his victim of a large sum of money.—Boston Traveller, Nov. 5.

noticing the sources from which Senator Donglas got the naterial which he lavishes in carrying out his plans for conquering the people of Illinois, the Chicago Press says:

"It is well known that his children by the late Mrs. Donglas "It is well known that his children by the late Mrs. Douglas—a most amiable and estimable lady—inherited their mother's fortune, a single item of which was negro property covering thews, sinews, souls and bodies of two hundred men, women and children! Of this property, Mr. Douglas has the use and benefit during the minority of the heirs. We have it upon the authority of Mr. Slidell, of Louisians, who is acquainted with all the facts of the case, that Mr. Douglas has farmed out these souls and bodies to a white man who deals in negro labor—farmed them out in a mass, for about fifteen thousand dollars per annum! The slaves thus let in a gang, as Northern men hire out horses or oxen, are sub-let to planters, large and small, hire out horses or oxen, are sub-let to planters, large and small, at an advanced price, who make themselves whole by whipping out of the chattels an unusual amount of labor. We betray no confidences when we say that Mr. Slidell, when in this city, declared that the condition of these slaves was a disgrace to heir owner, that they were badly fed, badly co ively over-worked! A DEAD MAN, NOLENS VOLENS .- The Yorkville (Ga.)

PERSONAL INTEREST OF DOUGLAS IN SLAVERY, _ID

A CENTENARIAN.—Died, at the State alms-house, Tewksbury, where she had been for some months past, Eleanor Robinson, a mulatto, aged 104 years. She was born a slave, in Connecticut. Her childhood was passed in the days of the old French and Indian war, and her early womanhood in Revolutionary times. Her memory continued apparently unimpaired, particularly of exeats running through the last one handred years. Her yessight was as good as that of elderly persons generally and she was usually fond of reading her hymn book or other devotional works.—Lovell (Mass.) News.

THE CASE OF MRS. CORA L. V. HARCH.—It is currently reported in the circle of Spiritualists that the difficulties existing between Mrs. Cora L. V. Harch.—It is currently reported in the circle of Spiritualists that the difficulties existing between Mrs. Cora L. V. Hakot, the celebrated trance lecturer, and her husband, have been adjusted upon a basis of separation. The matter was referred by mutual agreement to three eminent gentlemen of this city who are identified with Spiritualism, both Mrs. Hatch and her husband agreeing to abide their decision. After a hearing, the referees decided in favor of a separation, and that Mrs. Hatch he paid \$700 by her husband. It is said that the net receipts of the lady's lecturing tour have amounted to \$6,000.—Tribme.

Origin of the F. F. V's.—Many of our readers have heard of the "First Families of Virginia," but few, we take it, know how the term originated. An exchange explains it thus:

"In the early settlement of that State, it was found impossible to colonize it nuless women went there. Accordingly, a ship load was sent out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of the until he had first paid one hundred pounds of the carry settlement of the shad first paid one hundred pounds of tobaccover than seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege, except it were a very superior article. Consequently, the descendants of all those who were sold for one hundred po

side than many who sneer at a black skin and wink at black hearts and deeds, who went there two years ago, and made a claim on the Half Breed Tract, and has made several hundred dollars' worth of improvements on the place, and in doing so expended nearly his all. Months ago, somebody, with a heart a good deal blacker than Dred's skin, "scripped" the poor, defenceless black man, and "entered" his land at the U. S. Land Office. Under the recent act of Congress, permitting actual settlers on that tract to prove up their pre-emptions, and enter their land, poor Dred Newson sent his declaratory statement to the U. S. Land Office for that District. It was returned of coarse (no blame to the local land officers), with

Nov. 25 ern freemen to sustain such an unjust policy.—Chicago Dem. THE COOLIE TRADE.—The Rev. W. C. Burns, in a

letter dated from Swatow, gives an account of the Coolie Trade as carried on even by English vessels, which, if the fact be as is becoming more and more assimilated to slavery. The natives are not only decoyed away under false pretences, but are even kidnapped and sold, as on the coast of Africa. A man was put to death a week or two ago, by crucifizion, for decoying persons away as coolies, and at present there are proclamations on the walls, both from the magistrates and from the people, offering rewards for the apprehension of all who are engaged in a similar way. It is melancholy to see English vessels engaged in such a traffic. The Scotis screwsteamer is here for coolies now—for, although vessels carrying the British flag are obliged to put into Hong Kong, and be examined in regard to the willingness to go of those on board, there is reason to believe that when the unwilling are dismissed by the English authorities, they are often, if not always, held fast by the native brokers and embarked in the vessels carrying a different flag, and subject to no such inspection. Here, at Double Island, the case is undoubtedly so; for, when the captains of ships decline taking persons who show evident signs of being on board against their will, the native coolie agents take them on shore and hold them as prisoners. Many also are afraid, when asked, to say that they are unwilling to go, feeling themselves in the power of their countrymen, who go, feeling themselves in the power of their countrymen, who can add cruelty to imprisonment, and that without the possibility of an appeal to any other party. It is high time the attention of the British government were drawn to this traffic, and that measures for controlling it were devised, which should extend to vessels carrying other flags than that of England."

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE AND SUCCESS IN ALA-

Special Notices.

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE FAIR CIRCLE.—The Philadelphia Fair Circle will meet on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, at the house of Dr. James Truman, No. 827 Vine st.

CLARKSON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Doe Run, Frienda' meeting-house, on Seventh day, the 20th of Nov., at 1 o'clock p. m. ELIZABETH COATES, Secretary. BOT THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN WILL be held early in December. The kind assistance hitherto rendered by friends in the city

and country is again cordially invited by the Managers. The success of this young Institution, which is, emphatically,

HAYDOCK, Esq., No. 46 Broadway.
Contributions suitable for the Fair, either useful and fancy

For The Standard. THE TRIUMPH OF THE TRUTH. BY J. A. DORGAN. THE middle of the night drew on apace, And, and of mood, alone, afar I stood. Where the dank moonlight filled an open space,

Amidst an ancient wood. Methought that, through the silence of the night. I heard sweet music coming from afar, That, with the eagerness of its delight. Did tremble like a star.

And I heard songs of triumph chaunted lond. That nigher seemed to draw and ever nigher; Now swooning earthward like a heavy cloud, Now surging up like fire.

And louder evermore the music grew, With its shrill ecstacy drawing the breath; The songs of triumph shook the infinite blue With tremors as of death.

Then silence fell; and through the open space, In which I stood, a strange procession passed, Moving as noislessly upon the grass As spirits on the blast.

Out of the darkness of the wood they came; Into the darkness opposite they went-Imperial forms, whose gestures did proclaim The depth of their content. Thrilled their fierce lips and flashed their earnest eyes

With joy, as they upon each other gazed; Flushed were their faces thin, and to the skies Their wasted arms were raised. I knew the pageant was the triumph high

Of Truth: I knew these were her worshippers; For this, for this, who perished silently In the unreturning years! These passed, and then, with hopeless eyes downcast,

Each with his hands clasped on his burning heart, There came a vanquished throng, who each, aghast, Walked moodily apart: And in each visage woe unspeakable,

In many strange contoitions, could I see,
Which of the undying worm and flames of hell Hinted unwillingly. They passed, and after them, a thing of terror, The goddess they had worshipped, with a sneer

Upon her queenly countenance—the Error!

Above or shame or fear: For though the sceptre from her hand was riven, And from her brow the circle, she kept still Her evil beauty, which divided heaven.

And her desire for ill. She gazed around her with a weary air: Not without reason was she deified; Troubled indeed, but mailed against despair, In passion and in pride.

Last, in a stately chariot, trembling, wan, The victor, Truth. Her eyes were full of tears; For from that hour her peaceful reign began, And all the happy years

of all the infinite to be were her's; What marvel that she wept and trembled then? Fallen were the Error and her worshippers, Never to rise again!

And they were gone-and once again arose The music that befitted such a sight, And, as the sea convulsed with tempest throes, It thundered through the night:

As if a whirlwind passed, the trees were rent; The forest fell to dust, on every side; And I grew mad, and shouted my delight, And swooned: would I had died!

LORD BROUGHAM ON " POPULAR LITERATURE."

For the second time within six weeks Lord Brougham, "the old man elequent," has shed upon us the light of the lamp of knowledge which he keeps so well trimmed. It was but the other day that its clear rays were thrown around the memory of Newton, in the fens of Lincolnshire; to-day, they gleam athwart and illustrate a homelier subject on the shore of the Mersey. Perhaps there are not two, certainly not five, men in England who, having lived far beyond the Scriptural limit of human life, could deliver two such orations as those delivered by Lord Brougham under Newton's statue and in St. George's

ly laborer in the cause of education, in those days when Whiggery and zeal for popular education were identical, the founding of the Association to promote Social Science called Lord Brougham once more on to the platform. He was its first president; he continues one of its ablest and most venerable members. His latest effort has been worthy of him. What is called "popular literature" has lately been assailed by some who pretend to despise it because it is light, superficial, amusing. Their real reason, we suspect, is that popular literature does not pretend to be classical, does not bear the stamp of the university, does not deal in abstruse criticism, does not muddle itself with dilettanti dissertations upon abstractions and twaddling laudations of high art. They desire with no bad intentions, we are willing to admit, to make out that we are in a bad way because provision is made, by industrious pens, that he who runs may read. Literature for the million must necessarily be, in part, though not entirely, very different from literature for the few. Only in part, because all the greatest writers appeal as much to "the general" as the particular; and meet with a response not so complete, perhaps, but still sufficient to show that their works are really enjoyed and understood. Lord Brougham, however, has taken the pains to prove that popular literature, even in the dry form it assumed under the hands of the Useful Knowledge Society, has really been popular. The *Penny Magazine*, for instance, actually sold at one time 220,000 copies weekly. Their actually sold at one time 220,000 copies weekly. Their scientific productions brought in a handsome return. They did not fail, as the objectors to popular literature assert; they succeeded. It is assumed by these objectors that the new cheap serials, which do not affect to be scientific and instructive, have taken the place of the old serials which did; but Lord Brougham shows that the old demand did; but Lord Brougham shows that the old demand did; but Lord Brougham shows that the old demand the street was the same of the street was the same of the sa mand for instructive books, and treatises on science, is greater than ever, and that the new penny weekly journals supply a class of readers for whom nothing was provided before, or something worse than nothing in the shape of before, or something worse than nothing in the shape of scandalous, immoral and superstitious papers. He meets the objection that the promoters of popular literature are indifferent to the encouragement of severer studies, by telling them that the objection is familiar to him. "We of the Useful Knowledge Society," he says, "can well recollect that exactly the same prejudice prevailed" when they of the Useful Knowledge Society were publishing what was called "sixpenny science," in tracts composed by the most able men of the day; tracts at once plain, popular and profound. Nor, although light literature abounds, are we without goodly supplies of similar tracts now-a-days. The fact is that there are many kinds of readers. Some read for amusement, some for profit—a few for fame. All men need not be great, cannot be great if they would, and for them there is ample provision of light, yet sound, reading. To take one instance from this speech. What is the character which Lord Brougham, a more competent judge than high-sniffling Tory reviewers a more competent judge than high-sniffling Tory reviewers who walk daintily and casually in the "By-ways of Literature," gives of our popular literature :

"It is to this class, to those who from their vocation have but little spare time which they can employ in reading, their hours of relaxation are apt to be spent either in rest or in games, or in dissipation, that such works as the *Penny Magazine*, and also papers in part at least devoted to works of fiction, are principally addressed. It is to find employment in reading for these hours, and to provide such works as may most powerfully interest, that the greatest efforts have been made; and experience has proved decisively that a considerable part of such works must consist of stories. Accordingly, penny papers, published weekly, with good cuts, have been supplied; one part of the letter-press being stories, the rest historical or biographical sketches, and information in a popular represented than by mere advice and reflections. Of one individual, John Oassell, who has taken a leading part, perhaps the most prominent part, in these important proceedings, it is fit to mention the name, because he was himself a working man, rose by his industry from a most classes, and has the most complete knowledge of their with them. The variety of the works which he has prepared and published is very great, and their circulation extraordinary. The prices which he gives to secure the best assistance of literary men and of artists do the greatest credit to his liberality, and also to his good sense, as his great success proves. He has indeed even given considerable sums by way of premium for the production of two hundred pounds. It would be endless to enumerate the various works which he and several others have brought out upon this plan. The most widely circulated are the London Journal, which sells 350,000; Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, 285,000; Popular History of England, 100,000. One very remarkable publication of England, 100,000. One very remarkable publication of the wicked."

Brougham's vigorous and timely protest against this arrogant class of mortals is not likely to pass without comment; but it will be difficult to answer, for he speaks not as one descending from above and whiling away the tedium of an hour in turning the pages of penny papers, but as one conversant with the whole history of a movement which he, and those associated with him, had the courage to initiate, when fare ruder athletes contended against them than the literary exquisites of our day. Happily, popular literature is as much above their malice

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY.

THE September number of the Eclectic Magazine has a steel portrait of the author of "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," etc. The following sketch of his life accompanies

the engraving:

Rev. Charles Kingsley, rector of Eversley, Hants, and canon of Middleham, was born at Holne Vicarage, Devonshire, on the 12th of June, 1819. His father, the Devonshire, on the 12th of June, 1819. His lather, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, senior, is at present rector of Chelsea. The Kingsleys are an old Cheshire family, tracing their descent from before the Conquest. They served with distinction on the parliamentary side during the civil wars, and suffered in consequence; and a younger branch of the family emigrated to America, and has left that the them. descendants there. After being educated at home till the age of fourteen, Mr. Kingsley became a pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, the son of the poet; from under whose care he removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge. Here be held a scholarship, and obtained distinction both Here he held a scholarship, and obtained distinction both in classics and mathematics; and took his B. A. degree, but did not proceed to that of M. A. For a time his intended profession was the law, but he ultimately decided for the Church. He was appointed curate of Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire; and the recommendation of the contract o tory of this parish falling vacant in the second year of his curacy (1844), he was appointed to the living by the patron. In the same year he married the daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., M. P. for Truro and Great Marlow; another of whose daughters has since become the wife of another eminent man of letters of the present day. the historian and essayist, J. A. Froude. Mr. Kingsley as a clergyman, belongs neither to the "High" Church nor to the "Low" Church, but to what has been called the "Broad" Church party; that is, his name is asso-ciated in theological and ecclesiastical matters with those of Mr. Maurice, Archdeacon Hare, and others of the

same order of thought.

Meanwhile, full of the facts and feelings of the movement, Mr. Kingsley had published his "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," a novel of which a tailor was the hero, and which, from the earnestness with which it treated social and political questions (the earnestness, it was said, of a "Chartist clergyman"), as well as from its power as a work of imagination, at once made the author's name a work of imagination, at once made the attent is made known over the country. Alton Locke was followed in 1851 by a second fiction, philosophical rather than political, entitled "Yeast, a Problem," reprinted from Frazer's Magazine; this in 1853 by a powerful historical and Magazine; this in 1853 by a powerful historical and philosophical romance, also collected in two volumes from Frazer's Magazine, entitled "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face"; and this again in 1855 by "Westward Ho! or the Voyages and Adventures of Sir A. ward Ho! or the Voyages and Adventures of Sir A. The Gospel of St. Matthew, which appears to be an actual transcription of the Armiac version of that Evangelist, transcription of the Armiac version of that Evangelist, and the learned editor has enriched with a valuable commen-

to think, and act, and speak for himself; but society soon yells him down, and he vanishes; or, if he be worth his money, society buys him up, and makes of him a useful official—a mighty red-tapist, a judge, or a bishop. Who shall say that society is wrong? Society asks uniformity. Where religion is concerned—where the interests, not of time, but of eternity, are involved—where the message professes to be not human, but divine, we have a right to expect a freer spirit and a language less shackled by common modes of utterance and of thought. Is it so? On any Sunday you like, enter an average metropolitan church—how demure is the preacher, how faultless the discourse, with what good taste are the devotional parts of the service performed, with what exquisite pathos do father and son—mother and maid—confess themselves to be miserable sinners! Alas! all is here but the one thing which can make a simple man eloquent—the inspiration which made the Hebrew fishermen and tentmakers ration which made the Hebrew fishermen and tentmakers more than a match for the rhetoric and philosophy of Greece and Rome. Look at the popular parson, the idol of the women, the envy of the men; can that scented, curled, pale-faced, white-handed, effeminate man-milliner arrest the sinner, ease the agony of the wounded conscience, sound the depths of the human heart? 'Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook?' With a penny whistle can you wake the echoes of the universe? In the American backwoods, at any rate, we shall find sturdler figures. Manly physical power, at least, the preacher in that district must have. In his way he is a son of thunder. He may lack much grace and culture, but he is in

der. He may lack much grace and culture, but he is in earnest. He prays till he sweats—he preaches till he is hoarse. To compete with him a man must have the bodily strength of an ox or a prize-fighter. Multitudes come out in the desert to him, and hundreds own his power; they yell, they scream, they fall on the ground, they tear their hair and their garments. They sit in sack-cloth and ashes, and are saved, as they tell us, from the published weekly, with good cuts, have been supplied; one part of the letter-press being stories, the rest historical or biographical sketches, and information in a popular form upon subjects of science and arts. The greatest form upon subjects of science and arts. The greatest form upon subjects of science and arts. The greatest form upon subjects of science and exerciptions everything that can by possibility either inflame the passions or trench in the least degree upon religious and moral principle. But that is only a negative merit. The object of the whole, both narrative and descriptive, is to cherish feelings of a virtuous and amiable kind, to inculcate the purest moral principles, and to further a spirit of piety and devotion, and more by the actions and scenes represented than by mere advice and reflections. Of one individual, John Cassell, who has taken a leading part, himself a working man, rose by his industry from a most humble station, bas constantly lived with the working lasses, and are saved as they tell us, from the wrath to come: Unoultivated human nature always gets down and are saved, as they tell us, from the wrath to come: Unoultivated human nature always gets converted in this violent way. It was so with our Wessley and within us that is deeper than thoughts of the understanding. Music steppers than thoughts of the understanding. Music steppers than thoughts of the wrath to come: Unoultivated human nature always gets converted in this violent way. It was so with our Wessley and whittield. It was so in the days of the Common wealth, when the saints wielded the sword of the Lord of Gideon. It was so, we believe, when the Meason of the Lord of Gideon. It was so, we believe, when the Meason of the Lord of Gideon. It was so, we believe, when the Meason of the Lord of Gideon. It was so, we believe, when the Meason of the Lord of Gideon. It was so, we believe, when the Meason of the Lord of Gideon. It was so, we have the sword of the Lord Common of the Plantian of Gideon. It was so, we have the

this class is the literature by working men, or sawy on every variety of subject by working men, or sawy on mercent of the property of the benealt will be the property of the

disambodied against them than the literary exquisites of our day. Happily, popular literature is as much above their malice as its beneficial influences and tendencies are above their comprehension.—The (London) Statesman.

Hitherto gathered, that in our luture and disambodied state our present identity is retained. More than twenty years ago I was called, before daylight, to visit the late of the comprehension.—The (London) Statesman.

Mrs. S., living in Maryhead Cottage, and found her in a most excited state, arising from an impression on her mind, as she stated to me, that she had seen her old friend, Mr. Adams, who lived near Tones, open the end curtain of her bed and look at her, and that she was concious that he was dead. A few hours after a lady brought a letter announcing his death, at the very time that she said she had seen him. I learned afterward that her husband destroyed himself, and that she said she heard a pistol shot, and the balt roll along the loof, he being far away.—Notes and Quertes.

AN OLD NEW TESTAMENT.

THE Athenaum gives particulars of the discovery of a version of the New Testament, previously unknown in

In 1842, Archdeacon Tattain paid a visit to a Syrian monastery in the valley of the Natron Lakes, and obtained from the Library certain quaint volumes, which, on his return to England, were placed in Mr. Cureton's hands. One of the volumes thus obtained consisted of eighty leaves of vellum, of different hues and thickness, covered with Syriac writing of different dates and in differen hands. The volume, on examination, proved to be a Syriac version of the four Gospels, incomplete, but of very early date. An inscription in a very ancient hand on the first page of the volume announced that the book belonged to the monk Habibia, who presented it to the holy convent of the Church of Deipara belonging to the Syrians in the desert of Scete." A note at the end of the book indicated the actual date of the binding. "In the year 1533 of the Greek (A. D. 1221) the books belonging to this Convent of the Church of Deipara of the Syrians were repaired." The leaves of this volume, which arrived in England in 1842, contained only incomplete chapters of the latter and a few earlier chapters of the four Gospels. In the binding of another volume a the four Gospels. In the binding of another volume a leaf was discovered containing a portion of St. Luke. In 1847 a further portion of that Gospel was obtained, increasing the bulk of the MS. to eighty-two leaves and a half. At first sight Mr. Cureton concluded the work to be an early copy of the Peshito or Syriac version of the New Testament. On further examination, finding that several erasures had been made in certain words and passes which had differed from the terret of the Peshito and sages which had differed from the text of the Peshito, and that in these the Peshito had been supplied, the editor became convinced of his discovery of a version quite nknown in Europe, and, from its early testimony, of the highest importance for the elucidation or critical arrangement of the text of the Gospels. Subsequent study confirmed Mr. Cureton's opinion. A version which opens out questions of the highest Bibliological importance has been discovered and published, with a literal English translation in which the order of the Surica has been

For the state of t

M. Victor Hugo's sons are both journalists of good repute, but prefer to share their father's exile rather than return to France, which they are at liberty to do if they would only recognize the existing regime; but of this, however, there is not the remotest probability. The elder son has recently been contributing, under a feigned name, to the feuilleton of one of the Paris papers, and he is now in treaty with the proprietors of La Presse for a romance to be published in the pages of that paper. The younger son is engaged in translating the complete works of Shakspeare, whose poems he has already presented to his countrymen in their native tongue. When we consider this gentleman's literary abilities, his familiarity with the English language, with Shakspeare's works, with the various critical productions on the subject; and when we remember the gross absurdities which have rendered we remember the gross absurdities which have rendered ridiculous existing French translations; we cannot but hope that the young Frenchman may be successful in the arduous undertaking in which he is engaged, and that his self-imposed task may be completed with honor to himself and with advantage to the admirers of Shakspeare in his pative land. The work will form fifteen values of native land. The work will form fiften volumes, of which four will appear in the course of the present winter.

Paguerre, we believe, is the Paris publisher, and the terms he has offered the industrious and accomplished

translator are said to be of a very liberal character. Mdlle. Hugo, the poet's youngest child, is said to have exhibited indications of ability of a very high control in musical composition, which promise for her a brillian future should she follow out her tastes in that direction

"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?" is often asked of a fine piece of music without words. The truth is, the meaning of music lies hidden in those deeper and more mysteric regions of the human soul's every day experience, which it is as vain to ignore as it is impossible to render into the distinct tone of thought. Music is deeper than speech, and makes its appeal to that within us that is

"I have seen him at times when you could not incar-nate him—when he shook aside your petty questions or doubts, and burst with some impatience through the doubts, and burst with some impatience through the obstacles of common conversation. Then, escaped from the flesh, he would soar upwards into an atmosphere almost too rare to breathe, but which seemed proper to him, and there he would float at ease. Like enough, what Coleridge then said, his subtlest listener would not understand as a man understands a newspaper; but upon such a listener there would steal an influence, and an impression, and a sympathy; there would be a gradual attempering of his body and spirit, till his total being vibrated with one pulse alone, and thought became merged in contemplation—

salm, in which occur these lines:

Calling on his pastor, who has more music in him than you would think, the chorister asked his approbation of a new version of these lines which would render them more readily adapted to the music be had composed. He suggested to read them as follows:

"Oh may my heart be tuned within,
Like David's sacred violin."

The good pastor had some internal tendencies to laugh

in the singing man's face, but, maintaining his gravity as well as he could, he said that he thought he could improve the improved version, as it was. The delighted chorister

begged him to do so, and the pastor, taking his pen, wrote before the eyes of his innocent parishioner these lines:

"Oh may my heart go diddle, diddle,
Like uncle David's sacred fiddle."

The poor leader, after a vain attempt to defend his own parody, retired, and I guess he will sing the psalm as it

NOVELS OF THE DAY .- In no walk of literature do we o feel the lack and need of the moral element of which I have spoken as in that of prose-fiction. Novels swarm thick as the frogs in Egypt, in our houses, in our bed-chambers, and upon our beds; and I doubt not we should find them, in dingier covers, in our ovens and kneadingtroughs. Could they, like those same frogs, be "gathered together upon heaps," their savor would be hardly less offensive than that which arose in the nostrils of Pharaoh's subjects. Of them all, how few transcend the con-

mounted with brilliants of smaller dimensions, and connected by elastic-jointed chains composed of stones of the same material, the whole being set in silver. The value of the ornament is upwards of \$20,000. The diamonds have long been heir looms in the Woronzoff family.

-A Scotch journal says: "Another of the contem —A Scotch journal says: "Another of the contemporaries of Burns has been gathered to his fathers. James Neil died recently at Hurlford, aged 90 years. He had many reminiscences of the bard, which he was accustomed to relate with great glee. Among others we may mention the following: They were ploughing together at a match on the Struther's farm here. Among the prizes was one for the best kept harness. Burns excited the mixth of the field by appearing with a struck proposite.

Statesman.

—We read in the Independance Belge: "A parish in the Canton of Thurgovia (Switzerland) has just given a noble to example of tolerance and union between the two confessions. The occasion was the installation of a new Protestant pastor at Frauenfield, where the two creeds count about an equal number of believers. The reception was accompanied by a certain degree of pomp. Young Catholic girls assisted Protestant girls in preparing crowns; the Catholic clergy went out to meet the new preacher; a choir of men, composed of Catholics and Protestants, conducted by a cure, chanted hymns of thanksgiving, and the fête terminated with a grand banquet, at which the principal citizens of the locality were present."

—In Nagler's Kunstler Lexicon is a whimsical error concerning George Cruikshank. Some yeers ago the relative merits of himself and brother were contrasted in an English review, and George was spoken of as "the real Simon Pure," the first who had illustrated scenes of "Life in London." Unaware of the real significance of a quotation which has become proverbial amongst us, the German editor begins his memoir of Cruikshank by gravely informing us that he is an English artist, "whose real name is Simon Pure!" Turning to the artists under the letter P, we accordingly read: "PURE (Simon), the real name of the celebrated caricaturist, George Cruikshank."

--- The cord which unites England and America is which needs precisely such a fluid, sympathetic language as its tones alone afford. Music begins where words leave off; by it our inmost, spiritual natures commune with each other. Hence the loftiest poetry, the most inspired and aubtle charm of conversation, in short that magical something that distinguishes the utterances of genius in its high hour, in whatsoever form, is an approximation to music and sets the finest chords to vibrating within us in something the same way. The effect of music could hardly be described more accurately than in the very terms in which the higher ranges of Coleridge's conversation are described by his nephew, in the preface to the "Table Talk." For example:

"I here seen him at times when voil could not income."

"I have seen him at times when voil could not income."

"I have seen him at times when voil could not income."

"I have seen him at times when voil could not income."

"I have seen him at times when voil could not income."

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"I have seen him at times when voil could not income."

"I have seen him at times when voil could not income."

"I have seen him at times and and America is threefold. First of all there is the cotton chain, by which the called first of latter is the cotton chain, by which the called first of literation of the Slave oligarchy. Then there is the cotton chain, by which the chain of the Slave ol

with the friends of freedom in the United States, and not with its worst enemies.—The (London) Statesman.

—BLANK VERSE IN THE PULPIT.—The last thing we should have fancied is to have heard within the pulpit, echoes of the form and fashion of Longfellow's "Hiawathan." In the fore part of the season, down at (then not crowded) Ramsgate, an acute dissenting preacher, to attract a num'rous gath'ring, advertised his fixed intention, twice (D. V.) on the next Sunday, sermons twain to deliver, in majestic blank verse uttered. And he did it! they who listened had a weary, weary season; season very weary had they, list'ning to the man who did it; man obese, obese his wit too. To describe we will not venture, how the pump went onward working at each lifting of the handle, dribbling forth its stinted measure. Very painful'twas to hear it, very pleasant to the speaker. Love was the all-graceful subject; quite unlovely was the treatment. But 'twas with a moral pointed; moral pointed very sharply; sharply pointed to the pocket; and it showed how if our bosoms glowed but with the love he painted, we should prove it by a lib'ral coming-down at the collection.—Allienaum.

BOOK Of Kells and other lighty in the hinges, representing the head of an animal, a favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the collection the lock, of the land. The hinges, representing type of the time, are carefully initiated from the class of or initiated from the class of or initiated from the such as a favored type of the time, are carefully initiated from the class of or ini

gable manner; a seed planted thenceforth in the centre of his holiest affections for evermore!"

—The Empress Eugenie, in one of her drives in the statue of the Virgin fixed in a wall near the site now statue of the Virgin fixed in a wall near the site now coupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, and on the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, and on the sentiment would hardly be looked for, viz., that mounted a visitor—an old woman entered with a sentiment would hardly be looked for, viz., that mounted a visitor—an old woman entered with a sentiment would hardly be looked for, viz., that mounted a visitor—an old woman entered with a sentiment would hardly be looked for, viz., that he action and the provided her mounted a visitor—an old woman entered with mounted as the Jardin des Plantes: the very one, by the way the the wasted for viz., that he action and the Jardin des Plantes: the very one, by the way the her Ja

honor. This chapel was terminated in 1858."

—Some time ago it was announced that the Society of Friends had offered two prizes, one of a hundred guineas, and another of fifty guineas, for the best essay setting forth "the cause of the decline" in their body. According to the prospectus, they seemed to take this decline as a fait accompli; and, like true philosophers, or, it might be said, true rational Quakers, wanted to know "the reason why." The answer has at last been forthcoming from not less than one hundred and fifty different literary sources, all set in movement by the golden guineas of the "Friends." in whom many a poor scribler no doubt expected to find "friends in need." The one hundred and fifty MSS., many of them from the United States, are said to be very varied in character, quality and length, extending from a dozen broadsheets to nearly a thousand. Friends only, true friends of miduight-lamp-burning men, will, we think, have the courage to go over such an office of the pavilion is opened, runs to see the late Dr. Bliss, at the Rooms of M. tending from a dozen broadsheets to nearly a thousand.

Friends only, true friends of midnight-lamp-burning men, will, we think, have the courage to go over such an astounding mass of unprinted speculation, on one of the saddest problems the human mind can imagine. Why not, in our age of public testimonials, present a pair of silver sunffers to each of the gentlemen who, so heroically devote themselves to the cause of the decline of Quaker
The (London) Stateman.

—SALE OF KARE BOOKS AND MSS.—The sale of curious and extensive collection of books and manuscripts and Wilkinson, London, realized a total of £6,281 16s.

Among the manuscripts a short autograph note for silver sunffers to each of the gentlemen who, so heroically devote themselves to the cause of the decline of Quaker
State OF KARE BOOKS AND MSS.—The sale of the late Dr. Bliss, at the Rooms of Mesers. Sola and Wilkinson, London, realized a total of £6,281 16s.

Charles I to his Queen produced £14. A letter from William Dugdale to the Earl of Clarendon sold for a extraordinary note from Lord Inchiquin to Charles I.

more deformed and abnormal the originals, the larger is ok the limner's meed of panegyric. If Scott makes the roystering Coeur de Lion, or the stolid and profane Peveril ear few grains of pure gold, empties on his page the very sowers and cess-pools of London society, and our nauses a few grains of pure gold, empties on his page the very sewers and cess-pools of London society, and our nauses a few grains of pure gold, empties on his page the very sewers and cess-pools of London society, and our nauses a few grains of pure gold, empties on his page the very sewers and cess-pools of London society, and our nauses and displays more temper than is becoming to one of her beautiful sext, I her nabadi, remain as unmoved as the attion and snobbery as, in actual life, we shun as we would vipers' blood—we regard the triumph of genius as complete, and pronounce its fame immortal.—Andrew Peabody.

Science of the decline of Quaker-Anatopics Quarter, and especially a distribution.

Science of the decline of Quaker-Anatopics Quarter, and extraordinary note from Lord Inobiquin to Charit How is two enverse quarter, and especially a distribution. A letter from the Duke of Ormonde to Queen Cathery of the Sarl of Angersh person can't make a quarter. Now, if I am in a quarter person can't make a quarter. Now, if I am in a quarter person can't make a quarter to one of Grisi's heavenly songs. In the standary of the Sarl of Control of the Sarl of

follow it."—Punch.

—A Paris correspondent, writing to the Literary Gazette, complains of the indifference of the Imperial authorities to everything that comes within the domain of art. "I presume," he says, "there has rarely been created any man so utterly devoid of the faculties that are required in order to judge of excellence in art as is Louis Napoleon. And, most unluckily, the Emperor's insufficiencies are, in this respect, not made up for by any qualities in the Empress. I do not believe a kinder, better, more charitable, or more unaffected person than Eugénie de Montijo ever lived or breathed; but a more appalling instance of nullity has rarely been exhibited. created any man so utterly devoid of the faculties that are required in order to judge of excellence in art as is Louis Napoleon. And, most unluckily, the Emperor's insufficiencies are, in this respect, not made up for by any qualities in the Empress. I do not believe a kinder, better, more charitable, or more unaffected person than Eugénie de Montijo ever lived or breathed; but a more appalling instance of nullity has rarely been exhibited to the public appreciation than that which is furnished forth by the above-mentioned most amiable lady. It is nullity everywhere, nullity instinctive and intellectual, as well as nullity educational. There is no one single chord in her whole composition that replies to anything beyond her vast amplitude of starched petticoats, or the invention of a new head-dress by Félix! This being the case, it is easy to conceive of what use can be the 'protection' of the throne, as far as art is concerned."

is given below:

Antiobiography of a Female Slave,
Abolitonism Exposed and Corrected,
Address of Theodore Parker, State House,
Address of Theodore Parker, State House,
Address of Theodore Parker, State House,
Address of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, August 1, 1854,
Address of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, August 2, 1854,
Address of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, August 1, 1854,
Address of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Address of Wm. Llo

Burns's Centenary.—A few weeks ago, one of our citizens mentioned to several friends that he was about to communicate with Lord Eglinton regarding a grand demonstration in Glasgow on the approaching centenary of Burns's birthday, and suggested that a provisional committee should be formed to organize further proceedings. The suggestion being warmly received, a committee was appointed; and at its second meeting the following letter from the Earl of Eglinton was read: "Dublin, August 26, 1858.—Sir: It will give me great pleasure, as it has always hitherto done, to cooperate in any scheme which has for its object the exhibition of respect for the memory of Burns on the part of his fellow-countrymen, and I cordially approve of the suggestion that there should be a festival in G'asgow in celebration of the centenary of his birthday, and that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of erecting a monument to him in that city. As it appears almost impossible that I should be able to attend the festival, my name appearing among the list of stewards would be an empty compliment, but I shall be most happy to join in the subscription if it is entered into. I have the honor to be, your obedt. servt., Eginton and Winton. C. R. Brown, Esq."—Glasgow Daily Mail. -Glasgow Daily Mail.

—How soon the literary activity of men is forgotten! Almost all the papers have had obituary notices of the late William Weir, the editor of the Daily News, one of the ablest journalists we ever knew, and one of the best men; but though all of these vehicles of information dwell on the exertion he made to uphold the periodical literature of his time, not one of them mentions that his chief employment for several years was to transplant some of the finest productions of German literature into the soil of this country. He was the first translator of La Motte Fouque's "Undine," one of the sweetest idyls ever written, and which must have delighted, in its masterly translation as well as in the original, many and many a young and panting heart. As is well known, Mr. many a young and panting heart. As is well known, Mr. William Weir was a Scotchman, or, as a timid writer in the journal which he lately superintended calls him, a "native of North-Britain," which, to some extent, explains his familiarity with the Teutonis element; for it is a notable fact that many of the translators who first made German literature familiar to the English mind were born north of the Tweed. Witness, among others, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Carlyle, and the veteran R. P. Gillies.—London Statesman. lies.—London Statesman.

lies.—London Statesman.

—TESTIMONIAL TO THE EARL OF CARLISLE FROM THE LADIES OF IRELAND.—A number of ladies, whose presence often graced the Viceregal Court during the period in which the distinguished office of viceroy was held by the Earl of Carlisle, having resolved to offer his lordship some testimony of their high regard and esteem for his dignified courtesy and attention while presiding in Dublin Castle, commissioned Mr. West to design some appropriate token, national in its character, and unique in its leading features. The object selected was a "Record case," of the most beautiful and elaborate workmanship. It is made of Irish yew, carved in imitation of the celebrated ornamental pattern of the twelfth ceatury, the natter resembling the interlaced withes of matting. The case is bound around with silver, gorgeously chased, and engraven in compartments after patterns copied from the Book of Kells and other highly illustrated works of the kind. The hinges, representing the head of an animal, a favored type of the time, are carefully imitated from the ancient shrine of St. Molosh, and the clasp of the lock, opening and shutting like the modern trunk, is a gem in the way of ornamentation both as regards the chasing and engraving. On its inner surface are engraven the names of the lady donors.

—Autograph MSS. OF POPE.—"This week has re-

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